Volume 169 No. 14

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

April 2 1956

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APR 2 1956

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 169 No. 14 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. April 2, 1956

HERCULES BOARD CHAIRMAN: Albert E. Forster, president of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., elected to the additional post of board chairman, succeeding Anson B. Nixon, who has retired.

Chemurgy 'Crash' Program To Tune of $100 Million/Year Proposed by GOP Senators

Republican senators have a farm chemurgy program in mind which, they say, is the only solution to the surplus problem and which they liken in importance to the World War II effort which developed the synthetic rubber industry. Members of the house apparently like the idea, too, and are getting behind the movement. The senators call their plan "a crash program." It is spearheaded by Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana and has gained the support of thirty-three other senators who have joined Mr. Capehart in sponsorship of the bill.

The measure, S. 3503, authorizes an appropriation of $100 million annually to a new agency—Industrial Agricultural Products Administration—to find new markets for farm products though research and development.

Broad Influence Planned

The duties, powers and responsibilities of the agency would be of unlimited breadth. As seen by the following excerpt from the bill, they would extend from doing the actual research work to the production of the end products on a commercial scale to prove their feasibility. Section 4 of the bill states:—

"The administration shall conduct research, both scientific and chemical, make field studies, conduct both laboratory and field experiments, test production procedures on a commercial basis, maintain and expand pilot plants whenever necessary, maintain and operate manufacturing facilities where necessary to prove the commercial feasibility of volume production, and otherwise promote the finding, development, and commercial use of new, increased, extended, and perfected processes, technics, and programs for industrial uses of greater quantities of agricultural products."

Existing facilities and the trained personnel of the government would be transferred to the new agency which also would have authority to:—

"Build, purchase, or lease plant facilities, or necessary equipment, suitable for research, pilot plant, manufacturing, or other needs of the administration in carrying out the purposes of this act.

"Employ such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act; and all technical or scientific employees engaged for research by the

—Continued on page 67

LEDERLE SALES DIRECTOR: Harry W. McNey, appointed director of sales for Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., replacing Henry Wendt, jr., who has become vice-president and general manager of Cyanamid's Davis & Geck Division.

President Wins The First Round In OTC Battle

The first round in the fight to have the United States become a working member of the Organization of Trade Cooperation goes to President Eisenhower. OTC bill, H. R. 5550, is on the floor of the house for passage with amendments, after having been voted 17 to 7 by the ways and means committee.

There will be no immediate action until after the Easter recess, however. A strong fight is expected to be waged against it by most of the Republicans but the leaders are confident that the house eventually will pass the measure in much the same form as it has been reported.

Senate Outlook Different

The outlook in the senate, however, is not so good. There is a strong disposition in that body to delay the measure and there is much speculation that it will be found caught in the usual legislative log jam when the session ends, probably sometime in July.

The amendments approved by the ways and means committee were largely to meet some of the objections that have been raised against the bill that it is the opening wedge to congressional approval of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The committee saw to it that this would not be the case, and also took steps to see that congress retains control of the situation by prohibiting the US representative from accepting any change in the agreement on OTC without prior congressional approval.

H.R. 5550 is an amendment to the tariff act of 1930 and if enacted will become section 351 of that law. The committee adopted an amendment to make it clear that nothing in the bill shall be construed to (1) enlarge or otherwise alter the trade agreement making authority of the President (section 350 of the tariff act), or (2) repeal or modify by implification or otherwise any existing legislation of the United States.

Another amendment expresses the view that in approving section 351 as a new section of the tariff act, congress does so with the understanding that acceptance of membership for the United States in OTC in no way commits this country to enact any specific legislation regarding any matter referred to in either the OTC agreement or GATT.

The committee also adopted an amendment setting forth the understanding of

—Continued on page 67

Cortisone, Titanium Projects Discontinued

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has abandoned two projects which at one time it regarded as "promising"—synthesis of cortisone from toluol and pilot-plant work on a new titanium process. These disclosures are contained in the firm's annual report, out last week.

[Monsanto, meanwhile, will close its Norfolk, Va., plant this summer, thus taking it out of production of crude theobromine, cocoa butter and cocoa tankage. See separate story on page 5.]

Work on synthetic cortisone was dropped, the report states, "when it became apparent that market demand was not outgrowing naturally based material supplies and, therefore, construction of a plant for wholly synthetic material would not be warranted."

"Pilot-plant work on the titanium process," the Monsanto report goes on to say, "has been discontinued and we have returned to the bench. The pilot plant demonstrated that our process had insufficient proven technological advantages for private operation."

Confirming a fact that has been long

—Continued on page 67

Tin Smelter at Texas City Should Be Sold: President

Sale of the government's tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., to private interests was recommended to congress last week by President Eisenhower.

The President concurred in a report of the Office of Defense Mobilization that government operation of the plant be discontinued by the end of the year and that it be turned over to private industry.

The plant was built during World War II to process Bolivian tin ores after supplies of tin from the Orient had been cut off by the Japanese. The facility is now considered a high-cost operation and surplus to the needs of the government in the light of the national stockpile of tin.

Special legislation will be required to permit disposal of the plant by the government. Operation of the plant is presently scheduled to terminate June 30 but it would be continued under the President's recommendation for another six months while negotiating sale of the plant.

Chemical Industry Furnishes Country's First Missile Czar

The chemical industry has given the country its first czar for the guided missiles program.

He is Eger V. Murphree, president of Esso Research & Engineering Company, who was appointed last week to speed development of all guided missiles, particularly the intercontinental ballistics projectile.

Jefferson Capacity Boost Being Weighed

Plans are now being considered to increase the capacity of Jefferson Chemical Company's plant at Port Neches, Tex., and to diversify its products line, it was revealed last week by Augustus C. Long, president of the Texas Company, New York, is an address before the Investment Analysts Society of Chicago.

Jefferson, owned jointly by Texaco and American Cyanamid Company, New York, produces such petrochemicals as ethylene glycol, ethylene oxide and ethanolamines.

Mr. Long also disclosed that Texaco is building a plant at its Port Arthur, Tex., refinery to manufacture several key gasoline additives which it now buys from outside sources. This facility is scheduled for completion late this year.

At the company's Lockport, Ill., refinery, Texaco expects to start construction soon on a 180-ton-a-day unit for the production of anhydrous ammonia and ammonia derivatives.

A year ago the company entered the synthetic rubber business via the newly-

—Continued on page 67

Polyolefin Plant Slated By Celanese Near Houston

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, is planning to build a multi-million dollar plant near Houston, Tex., for the manufacture of "Fortiflex," a new polyolefin resin, under license from Phillips Petroleum Company.

At present, Celanese is engaged in clearing title to a proposed 220-acre site south of San Jacinto State Park. Construction work is scheduled to begin this spring and to be completed during the first quarter of 1957. When in operation, the new facility will have an annual capacity of nearly 40 million pounds.

Manganese Dioxide Up, Pacing April 1 Changes

Advances of $5 per ton in manganese dioxide and one-half cent per pound in magnesium silicofluoride led a number of price changes effective yesterday.

A manufacturer of alkyd resins raised prices approximately 5 percent, effective April 1. One company raised feed grade dicalcium phosphate to conform with industrywide listings.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol was reduced 7 cents per pound. Acetone was up one cent per pound, and carbon disulfide, 20 cents per hundred pounds. Sixteen organic solvents were increased one-half cent per pound and three items 3 cents per gallon, in drum quantities only.

Itaconic acid was reduced 5 cents per pound effective today.

Additive Control Legislation Is at a Complete Halt

Progress on the food additive control legislation in congress is at a complete halt following the hearings held by the house interstate commerce committee last February. The probabilities of a bill being enacted into law this year are considered exceedingly dim.

This is the feeling that is growing among those in Washington directly concerned with the problem of working out a bill satisfactory to both industry and the government. Thus far there have been no moves by either side towards getting together to compromise the differences.

One reason for the failure to move forward on the legislation is the fact that chairman Percy Priest of Tennessee, cosponsor of the legislation, has been ill and away from his office for several weeks.

Although he was back at his desk last week, he had no plans for an early meeting of his subcommittee to discuss the legislation.

Another reason is a feeling in some industry circles that the adamant attitude adopted by the Food and Drug Administration on the enforcement sections of the bill virtually precludes the possibility of a "compromise" being effected.

During the hearings, counsel for the FDA stated flatly that the agency would rather have no bill at all than accept the declaratory judgment features of the industry bill.

Meanwhile, the record of the committee's hearings is still being kept open for the receipt of any industry comments or suggestions on the legislation.

Last week, the National Independent Meat Packers Association filed a letter with chairman Priest suggesting that the entire disagreement could be resolved by a "simple bill containing only two vital requirements and making one simple change in the definition of "poisonous or deleterious substance."

The association suggested that this be done as follows:—

1. In order to give maximum protection to the public every new additive must be adequately pre-tested before commercial use.

2. Advance notice of new uses shall be given to the Food and Drug Administration and, as to meat products, also to the Meat Inspection Branch.

3. A simple change should be made in the definition of "poisonous or deleterious substance" as applied to additives. Some materials are harmful when used in large quantities but quite harmless in minute quantities. The public will be adequately protected if the definition is modified so as to condemn such additives only when used in quantities or under conditions that are potentially harmful to the health of consumers.

Government Stockpile Goals Better Than 50 Percent Filled

The government has acquired its minimum stockpile objectives in thirty-eight of the seventy-four materials on the national stockpile list, and has also met the long-term objectives in the case of eight metals and minerals, the Office of Defense Mobilization advised congress last week. In a report covering stockpiling operations during the last half of 1955, the agency stated that as of December 31, the materials in inventory had a value of $6.3 billion, against a stockpile objective of $11.2 billion. An additional $500 million was on order.

The value of the materials on hand represented an increase of $610 million over the June 30, 1955, valuation. The greater portion of this increase was the result of price increases during the six-month period, however, because only $167 million represented deliveries to the stockpile.

Thirty-eight Products Listed

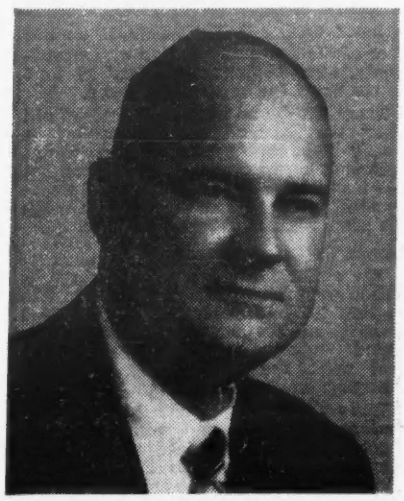
The thirty-eight materials whose minimum stockpile goals have been reached are:—Abrasives, crude aluminum oxide; agar; aluminum; asbestos; chrysotile; asbestos, crocidolite; bauxite, metal grade, Surinam type; cadmium; castor oil; coconut oil, and columbite.

Also, cordage fibers, abaca; cordage fibers, sisal; cotton, extra long staple; diamonds, industrial stones; fluorspar, acid grade; graphite, Madagascar-crystalline fines; graphite, Madgascar-crystalline flake; graphite, other than Ceylon and Madagascar-crystalline.

Also, hyoscine; lead, manganese, battery grade, natural ore; manganese ore, metallurgical grade; mica, muscovite splittings; palm oil; pyrethrum; quartz crystals; quinidine, and rare earths.

Also ,rubber, natural; sperm oil; tantalite; tin; tungsten; vanadium; vegetable tannin, chestnut; vegetable tannin; quebracho; vegetable tannin, wattle, and zinc.

The eight materials where the long term objectives are in the stockpile inventory are crude aluminum oxide abrasives, the two types of asbestos, crystalline flake Madagascar graphite, and crystalline graphite other than Ceylon and Madagascar, rare earths, tantalite, and vanadium.



PETROCHEMICALS SALES CHIEF: George E. Garland, named manager of Texas Company's recently established sales division, domestic sales department, with headquarters in New York.

Essential Oil Prices Blown High by Storm

Storm damage to crop and trees in Grasse, France, and Northern Italy has sent essential oil spot prices spiraling here, dealers told OPD last week. For exampie, neroli oil, quoted at under $100 a pound a month ago, has skyrocketed to $400 and better.

According to a spokesman for P. Robertet, Inc., New York, neroli source prices for flowers—neroli is a derivative of the orange blossom—are running around 800 francs a kilo.

Tree damage, he says, will prevent full crops for at least the next two years. He adds that he expects only about fifty kilos (110 pounds) of oil to appear on the spot market here.

The mimosa crop has been virtually wiped out, and the oil has disappeared from the spot scene. What little mimosa

—*Continued on page 67*

Methanol Plant Producing

Methanol on a commercial scale is now coming from the Texas City, Tex., plant of Heyden Chemical Company and Monsanto Chemical Company. According to Heyden, the plant had been "subject to a series of delays and difficulties."

Pfizer Cuts Itaconic Acid, Has New Technical Grade

A price reduction for itaconic acid was announced today by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. At the same time, the company revealed that it had developed a technical grade of the chemical compound which it is making commercially available at 25 percent less than the original price of the purified grade.

The new price schedules—44 cents a pound for the technical grade and 54 cents a pound, purified, both in carload lots—are effective today, according to J. Philip Smith, general manager of Pfizer's chemical sales division.

In addition to these developments, Mr. Smith announced that Pfizer is offering industry two new itaconic acid esters on a research basis. The two, diallyl itaconate and monoallyl itaconate, now make a total of four itaconic acid-derived esters introduced by the company within the last six months. Earlier, dibutyl itaconate and dimethyl itaconate were made available.

The Week's Price Changes

Aluminum, Castor Beans, Soybean, Cottonseed Meals Higher.
Ethylbenzene, Shellac, Tung Oil, Egg Albumin Are Lower.

Prices Advanced

Acid fatty, coconut, ½c. per lb. (61)
Corn, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed, ½c. per lb.
Oleic, ½c. per lb.
Palm, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, 1c. per lb.
Stearic, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Aluminum, 1½c. per lb. (36)
Castor beans, $10 per ton (61)
Copper naphthenate, ½c. per lb. (58)
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (61)
Linseed meal, $1-$2 per ton (61)
Oil, cananga, native, 45c. per lb. (55)
Castor, No. 1, Braz., 1c. per lb. (61)
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (61)
refd., ½c. per lb. (61)
Cottonseed, crude, ¾c.-½c. per lb. (61)
refd., ¾c.-½c. per lb. (61)
Ginger, 40c. per lb. (55)
Guaiacwood, 5c. per lb. (55)
Sassafras, 4c. per lb. (55)
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb. (61)
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (55)
refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (61)
Wax, bees, crude, 1c. per lb. (61)
Candelilla, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Blood, dried, New York, 25c. per unit-ton (53)
Cocoa butter, 2½c. per lb. (61)
Egg albumin, flake, 8c. per lb. (41)
Ethylbenzene, 3½c. per lb. (42)
Oil, lemongrass, 35c. per lb. (55)
Tung, ½c. per lb.
Shellac, bleached, 3c. per lb. (58)
Lemon, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 3c. per lb.
TN, 3c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Mar. 30, 1956	Mar. 23, 1956	April 1, 1955
107.97	107.57	107.07

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Merck Institute Doubles Layout

The facilities and staff of the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research have been approximately doubled by the addition of several research groups at West Point, Pa., which were formerly a part of the Sharp & Dohme Division of Merck & Co. Dr. L. Earle Arnow, formerly vice-president and director of research of Sharp & Dohme, has been elected executive director of the institute. In this post he will direct all of the organization's activities at its several locations. Dr. Arnow is also vice-president of the Merck, Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories Division of Merck & Co.

Dr. Hans Molitor, director of the institute since its founding in 1933, has been appointed director of scientific relations of the Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories. He will be responsible for development of relations with investigators here and abroad. Dr. Molitor was also elected chairman of the board of trustees of the Merck institute, succeeding George W. Merck, who resigned.

Dr. Harry J. Robinson, formerly associate director of the institute, has been appointed director of the Rahway, N. J., unit, and Dr. Karl H. Beyer, formerly head of pharmacological research at Sharp & Dohme, has been appointed director at the West Point unit.

Dr. L. Earle Arnow

Nat'l Distillers in Hydrazine

National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, has acquired Metalectro Corporation of Laurel, Md. No details on the transaction were available from either principal. The Maryland firm produces hydrazine and a variety of its salts.

FDA Will Not Lift Hypnotic Drug Rule

The Food and Drug Administration says that the evidence of record does not warrant removal of the hypnotic drug, acetyl carbromural, from the list of items that are required by federal law to bear the label statement:—"Warning: May be Habit Forming."

This decision was made on the basis of evidence received at public hearings held on June 7 and September 13, 1955. A summary of the evidence and a proposed order have been published in the March 27 *Federal Register*.

Rubber Company To Stretch Its Output

American Synthetic Rubber Corporation is planning to increase the capacity of its plant at Louisville, Ky., by approximately 50 percent, raising its annual output to about 68,000 tons.

American Synthetic Rubber is owned by twenty-eight companies which were formed into a group under the guidance of Thomas Robins, jr., chairman of the board, to acquire one of the government-owned synthetic rubber facilities. The corporation took title to the Louisville copolymer plant, last year.

In announcing this expansion, president Bancroft W. Henderson predicted a continued rise in the consumption of synthetic rubber. One of the reasons for expansion, he said, was to provide an additional

—*Continued on page 67*

CHANGE OF MANAGERS AT ESSO: J. Cameron Frendlich (left), manager of the solvents sales division of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, who has retired after thirty years of service with the company, and August L. Saltzman (right), who has succeeded Mr. Frendlich as manager of the division.

Monsanto Will No Longer Make Crude Theobromine, Cocoa Butter

Monsanto Chemical Company will close its Norfolk, Va., plant this summer, thus taking the company out of the production of crude theobromine, cocoa butter and cocoa tankage. The plant, operated by Monsanto since 1932, will be placed on a standby basis when existing raw materials inventories have been exhausted. Charles H. Sommer, Monsanto vice-president and general manager for the organic chemicals division which operates the plant, said that tariff reduction on theobromine and caffeine since World War II and recent changes in the chocolate industry have compelled the company's decision to shut down the facility.

[Monsanto has also abandoned two other projects—synthesis of cortisone from toluol and pilot-plant work on a new titanium process. See separate story on page 3.]

Lower Tariffs Are Cited

Reduced tariffs on theobromine and caffeine now permit importation of these products from low-wage-scale countries abroad at prices which are uneconomic to United States producers, Mr. Sommer said.

In addition, the chocolate industry recently has obtained increased amounts of cocoa butter from the expanded manufacture of cocoa powder, in great demand presently for such products as chocolate cake mixes and instant chocolate drinks.

The result, according to Mr. Sommer, has been a reduced availability of expeller cake and an over-supply of cocoa butter, making further extraction from expeller cake uneconomic in view of the import-deflated prices of theobromine and caffeine.

Mr. Sommer did not estimate how long the plant may be maintained in a standby status. He said that there are no plans at present to convert the Norfolk facilities to the manufacture of other Monsanto products.

Sodium Sulfate Facility Reported Progressing

West End Chemical Company announces that construction is progressing on expansion of its sodium sulfate and salt cake facilities at its plant in Westend, Calif.

Anticipated capacity will be approximately double the present 50,000 tons for these products by January 1, 1957. Primary factor in West End's decision to erect a second sulfate unit is the expansion of the Kraft pulp industry.

Nat'l Lead Runs AEC's Uranium Mill

National Lead Company, New York, is now running the Atomic Energy Commission's uranium processing mill at Monticello, San Juan County, Utah. National Lead took over operation of the installation yesterday, according to Joseph A. Martino, company president.

The Monticello uranium mill has been operated for the commission since 1949 by the Gallagher Company of Salt Lake city, which advised AEC it did not wish to renew its contract.

National Lead is contract operator of the commission's feed materials production center in Fernald, Ohio, the raw materials development laboratory in Winchester, Mass., and the ore testing pilot plant in Grand Junction, Col.

In the Colorado pilot plant National Lead assisted in working out the design for a recent expansion of the Monticello mill and in developing the resin in pulp process in use there since last November.

This new unit was brought into successful operation by the Gallagher Company, National Lead and the commission, with National Lead coordinating the pilot plant work to mill operation.

Carlisle Chemical Works Expands Units in Ohio

Carlisle Chemical Works has expanded the research and general office facilities at its Reading, Ohio, plant.

The space added is approximately 17,000 square feet, bringing the total footage to 24,800 square feet. The exterior structure is of glass block, brick, and aluminum, and the interior facing in tile. One of the unique features is an underground bomb shelter.

Latin America Held Back In Chemical Production Growth By Small Size of Market

Although chemical production has made enormous strides in Latin America since World War II, growth there is being held back by a number of important factors. That's the view of the Chase Manhattan Bank. In the current issue of its quarterly, *Latin-American Business Highlights*, the bank points to the limited size of the South American market as the chief brake on heavy chemicals output. For, it contends, this confines chemical operations in the area to small-scale facilities with high unit costs.

By way of illustration, the bank estimates that the average cost of sixteen locally-produced chemicals in Argentina is double the cost of the same materials imported from the United States.

"Industrial chemicals production," the analysis goes on to point out, "requires a relatively heavy capital investment per unit of output—and investment capital is the scarcest factor of production in the area.

"In addition, the general problems of power and transportation hamper chemicals as they do overall industrial development."

Summary of Production Picture

Despite these drawbacks, the bank notes that considerable gains have been made. Here's how it sums up the Latin-American chemical production picture:—

Sulfuric Acid—Output "meets virtually all the area's needs." Imports somewhat less than 1 percent of total use.

Caustic Soda—Production, which met only 30 percent of 1954 needs, is on the rise, gaining some 63 percent between 1950 and 1954.

Soda Ash—Output satisfied only 10 percent of 1954 requirements, but doubled in 1950-54.

Noting that Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico are the chief producers of caustic soda, the survey says that Colombia and Mexico account for almost all of the recent rise in production. Caustic expansion, it adds, is limited by a lack of markets for chlorine, a by-product of the electrolytic process.

"Soda ash output," the publication continues, "is centered in Chile, Colombia and Mexico. However, Brazil is building a 100,000 ton plant at Cabo Frio. When it begins operating in 1958, Latin-American output will be multiplied six-fold."

As to fertilizer production, the bank reports:—"Chile produces some 246,000 tons (nitrogen content) of nitrates annually and exports 233,000 tons. Only 10 percent of Chile's output goes to other Latin-American nations."

The remaining South American coun-

—*Continued on page 67*

Reichhold, Catalin Merger Wins Directors' Approval

The boards of directors of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., and Catalin Corporation of America, New York, have approved plans to merge Reichhold into Catalin, subject to the approval of the stockholders.

The possibility of a merger had been discussed last fall but by November the talks were broken off.

Upon the merger, stockholders of Reichhold will receive 2.8 shares of the common stock of the merged company for each RCI share.

Catalin stockholders will retain their holdings. A substantial amount of the stock to be received by the Reichhold stockholders on exchange will be placed in a voting trust.

The name of the surviving corporation would be Reichhold Catalin Industries, Inc. Stockholders' meetings of both Catalin and Reichhold will be called to approve the merger.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER: Thomas A. Bruce, named assistant bulk sales manager of Corn Products Refining Company, New York.

Borden on Fence About Its Resin Plans

Borden Company, New York, is sitting on the fence with its plans for a synthetic resin manufacturing plant for the Philippines. The company was ready to go ahead until European producers began shipping in large quantities of material.

Borden said the European arrivals depressed prices in the Philippines to a point that did not permit profitable operation and therefore the American company decided to hold back for awhile. In the meantime, it is continuing to supply resins to the Philippines from its Bainbridge, N. Y., plant.

The company's sales of resin adhesives to the plywood industry increased substantially, as did its sales of adhesives and glues to manufacturers of high-grade furniture, according to the annual report issued last week.

To meet increased demand for these adhesives, Borden is doubling its west coast output of formaldehyde with construction of a new plant in the Seattle, Wash., area.

It has also added facilities for making polymers to its Los Angeles, Calif., plant, and will increase production of resins at its Illiopolis, Ill., plant 25 percent by June.

Harshaw Common on Board

The first sale of common stock of Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on the New York Stock Exchange took place March 28. Harshaw common opened on a block of 700 shares at 34⅝.

Air Reduction Starts Up Its New Monomer Plant

Air Reduction Chemical Company, New York, a division of Air Reduction Company, has put its vinyl acetate monomer plant in Calvert City, Ky., into commercial production.

The installation has an annual production capacity of more than 30 million pounds of the monomer.

The plant cost more than $3 million and is of outdoor construction throughout, with many process vessels fabricated from stainless steel and aluminum alloys. Process control is centralized in a typically modern control room employing many of the latest electronic devices.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol Made Via New Process

The chemical department of Quaker Oats Company is now producing tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol at Memphis, Tenn., via a new low pressure catalytic hydrogenation process.

The process, an outgrowth of additional research on hydrogenation of furfural and furan compounds, was developed in the Quaker Oats research laboratories by A. P. Dunlop, Horst Schegulla and F. J. Rice. Quaker Oats has been producing furfuryl alcohol commercially via hydrogenation since October, 1953.

Hydrogen for the new process is obtained by pipeline from a nearby plant in Memphis, which produces the material as a by-product.

With the introduction of the new process, Quaker Oats has reduced its price on distilled tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol by 6½ cents a pound. The new tankcar price is 36½ cents a pound delivered East of Denver, Col. The price west of Denver is one cent a pound higher.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol made by the new process is described by the company as a clear, nearly water-white liquid. It is reportedly miscible with water and is said to have a mild, pleasant odor. According to the company, saturation of the furan ring changes the properties materially, and results in a different type of application than that for furfuryl alcohol.

One of the newest uses for tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol is in the synthesis of the essential amino acid, lysine. Lysine is used to fortify cereal products, as a supplement in baby foods, and in other special dietary items.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol esters, especially tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate, are used as plasticizers. Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T are brush and weed killers. They are commercially available in packaged formulations.

As a solvent, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol solubilizes many synthetic resins and is also compatible with other ingredients of coating compositions. In addition, according to Quaker Oats, its mild odor, high flash point, and light color are assets which permit the use of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol in a wide range of coating compounds.

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Association Meetings

Inter Society Color Council, Statler hotel, New York, April 4-7.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Dallas, Tex., April 8-13; Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-21.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 3.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., May 9-11.

American Management Association, packaging conference and exposition, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 8-13.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 9-11.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 23-24.

Annual Symposium on Antibiotics, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 25.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, annual conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 10-12.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, spring get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, April 26.

Chemical Industry Association, resort meeting, High Point Inn, Mt. Pocono, Pa., April 27-29.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28-30.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 22-23.

Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, annual outing, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 27-29.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 13-16.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 10-12.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, May 20-23.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., May 1-4.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual convention, Statler Hilton hotel, Dallas, Tex., May 21-22.

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-13.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, New Coliseum, New York, June 11-15.

Perkin Centennial, sponsored by American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, week of September 10.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., May 7-9.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, Belleview-Biltmore hotel, Belleaire, Fla., April 8-12.

Society of Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, April 27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 12; annual outing, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 16-18; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, May 15-17.

Army Needs Industry Help To Crack Chemical Problems; Names Council of Experts

The army wants the help of industry experts in solving some of the knotty problems that face the chemical corps and toward that end has appointed an advisory council of thirty-four members. According to Maj. Gen. William M. Creasy, chief chemical officer, the council will assist in solving some of the corp's major problems in the fields of management, engineering, procurement, manufacturing and facilities.

The council represents a cross section of the chemical, bacteriological, radiological and allied scientific fields. Serving along with the industry members, according to Gen. Creasy, will be Rear Admiral Nathaniel S. Prime, USN, ret., who is president of the Armed Forces Chemical Association.

Brig. Gen. Marshall Stubbs, commanding general of the chemical corps materiel command, has been appointed chairman of the council. Leo F. Walsh, industrial advisor in the office of the chief chemical officer, has been named vice-chairman and executive officer.

Members of the council from the chemical industry are:—

G. L. Armour, president, American Aniline Products, Inc

Simon Askin, president, Heyden Chemical Corporation.

John E. Caskey, vice-president and general

—*Continued on page 43*

HEADS SALES OFFICE: Alfred Ohlander, placed in charge of New Jersey Zinc Sales Company's office in Boston.

Interhandel Holders Vote To Force Return of GAF

The management of Internationale Industrie und Handelsbeteilungen (Interhandel), Basel, Switzerland, has won stockholders' approval of its efforts to force the return of its majority interest in General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

The United States seized GAF during the war as a German asset. It has refused so far to release it, contending that Interhandel has been unable to prove that it was a Swiss company without German participation.

The Justice department has contended that 100,000 shares of Interhandel preferred stock were purchased by a Basel bank with funds received during the thirties from I. G. Farben.

The management contends that the preferred stock, which has multiple voting privileges, is owned by Swiss interests, but declines to name the owners. Interhandel held about 90 percent of the stock of General Aniline.

Tetracycline Patent Suits Settled, Will Be Withdrawn

The tetracycline patent suits involving four major drug producers have been settled and will be withdrawn.

By the terms of the settlement, Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, have been granted non-exclusive, royalty-bearing licenses for the use and sale of tetracycline under the product claims of the patent of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In addition, Bristol has been licensed to manufacture. Pfizer and Bristol also exchanged options to obtain licenses under their United States and foreign patent rights relating to processes for the production of tetracycline. All four companies will continue to sell the antibiotic under their respective brand names in the United States and elsewhere.

CMRA Meeting Changed

The spring meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, originally scheduled for May 15 and 16, has been changed. The meeting will be held at the Biltmore hotel, New York, May 22 and 23.

9 Goes Into 4 At Ind. Standard

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) plans to consolidate nine of its wholly-owned subsidiaries into four, on functional lines, according to company officials. The program, now in the planning stage, probably will take effect at the end of this year.

The streamlining is needed, the company said, to increase operating efficiency and to reduce duplication and overhead costs. However, no appreciable reduction in employment at any level is expected, it was added.

The changes are expected to include separate consolidations of three chemical, two producing, two pipeline, and two refining and marketing subsidiaries.

The following consolidations are presently planned:—Indoil Chemical Company, Pan American Chemicals Corporation, and Hidalgo Chemical Company into a single company probably with a new name; Pan American Production Company into Stanolind Oil & Gas Company; American Oil Pipe Line Company into Service Pipe Line Company, and Pan-Am Southern Corporation into American Oil Company. Subsidiary crude oil purchasing activities will be consolidated in Stanolind Oil Purchasing Company.

A. W. Peake, former president of Standard Oil, has been retained to advise on

—*Continued on page 66*

Westvaco Sodium Phosphate Production Raised on Coast

Substantially increased tonnages of sodium and potassium phosphates will soon be available to west coast detergent manufacturers and other consumers, Westvaco Mineral Products Division of Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation has announced.

Westvaco is doubling production capacity at its Newark, Calif., plant with the building of an additional phosphate dryer and auxiliary facilities.

Toilet Goods Yearly Sales Bubble Up to a Record High

Sales of toilet goods hit an all-time high of $1,192,200,000 last year, according to the Toilet Goods Association. This represents an increase of 9.7 percent over the previous peak—1954's total of $1,068,800,000. A very substantial gain of more than 8 percent in sales of dentifrices was perhaps the feature of the year. Practically all this gain took place in food stores. Sales in both drug and variety stores of dentifrices were lower than the previous year.

CATALYST DEVELOPMENT HEAD: Herbert Kay, appointed manager of catalyst development for Climax Molybdenum Company, New York.

Another group which showed a very sharp gain of approximately 11 percent was shaving creams. In this category sales through food stores were more than 20 percent higher than they were in the previous year. Undoubtedly, TGA said, the reason for the great increase in shaving cream dollar volume was the increase in popularity of the aerosol creams which are considerably higher in cost per shave than either the lather or brushless creams.

Another group which showed a continuing increase was the aerosol hair sprays, but the remainder of the group of hair products, which have been increasing

—*Continued on page 66*

Millmaster Chemical Forms An International Subsidiary

Robert J. Milano, president of Millmaster Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the organization of Millmaster International, Inc., with headquarters in that city.

The new corporation has been formed to handle certain specified interests in Millmaster's expanding activities in the international field.

Officers of the new corporation are Robert J. Milano, president; Jerome F. McGinty, vice-president; George F. Smith, vice-president; Charles L. Westenberg, treasurer, and Charles R. Brinkerhoff, secretary.

Chemicals Trade Tops January 1955

United States trade in chemicals and related products totaled $116.5 million greater than in January a year ago, but $2.4 million less than in December, according to preliminary figures of the Bureau of Census.

January exports amounted to $90 million as against $97.2 million in December and $86.1 million during January, 1955. Imports in January were $26.5 million, compared with $21.7 million in Decem-

—*Continued on page 66*

PHS Starts Screening Drugs in Cancer Research

The Public Health Service is undertaking a large-scale program to screen chemical compounds in the search for drugs useful in treating cancer and has named five laboratories to handle the work.

It is expected that the laboratories will test approximately 2,000 compounds by July 1. Each compound will be tested against three different kinds of cancer implanted into various strains of mice bred for cancer susceptibility, under procedures for animal screening established by a panel of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Committee.

This committee, representing the leading organizations and government agencies in the field of cancer research, was established last May.

At present the only cancer cures are achieved by surgery or radiation, but some forms of cancer, such as acute leukemia, are not amenable to these treatments. Other forms may be diagnosed only after they have spread throughout the body, too late to be benefited by either surgery or radiation.

The laboratories, which will begin the work at once, are:—Microbiological Associates, Bethesda, Md.; Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Madison, Wis.; Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala.; Hazleton Laboratories, Falls Church, Va.; and Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif.

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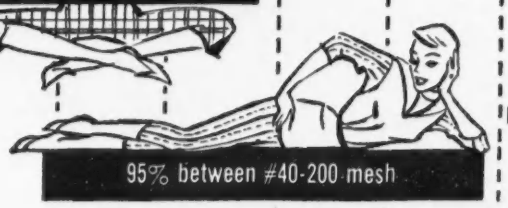

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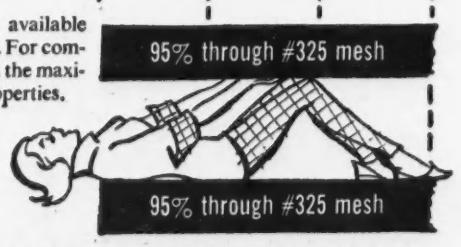

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 30 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .85
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenole, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots, 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acacia—Acid, L

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton..161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono- purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.29 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½- .30
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis. gal. 1.20 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, containers, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
F, crude paste, bbls. works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. 1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90% cbys. c.l., works lb. 1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000 lb lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls. frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls. frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
chys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.24.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hyrdochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .80 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride), aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .093 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
		dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
		e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	p-	para
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
		ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume			powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
bots.	bottles			pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
		gran.	granular	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade			resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured			SD	specially denatured
		imp.	imported		
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
		indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.l.	carlots	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
CP	chemically pure	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
		liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cryst.	crystal	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
ctns.	cartons			t.l.	truck loads
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural		
		neut.	neutral	W.	west
dl-	dextro-laevo	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled			w. w.	water-white

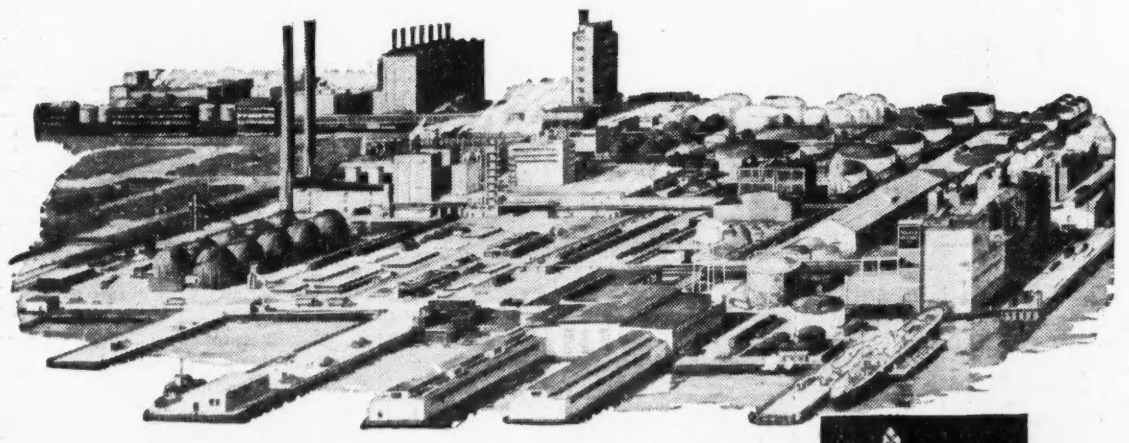
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6 70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12 35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2180- —
w.w., dms. lb. .2480- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .25 - .27

Acid, 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
8-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0973
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19¼
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18 60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23 95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
8-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works. ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39 50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. 92 - 1 04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2 50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 -11 00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.20 - 2.24
flake lb. 2.16 - 2.18
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .63 - .90
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. al'd lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).



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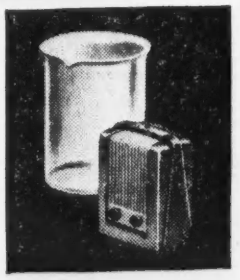

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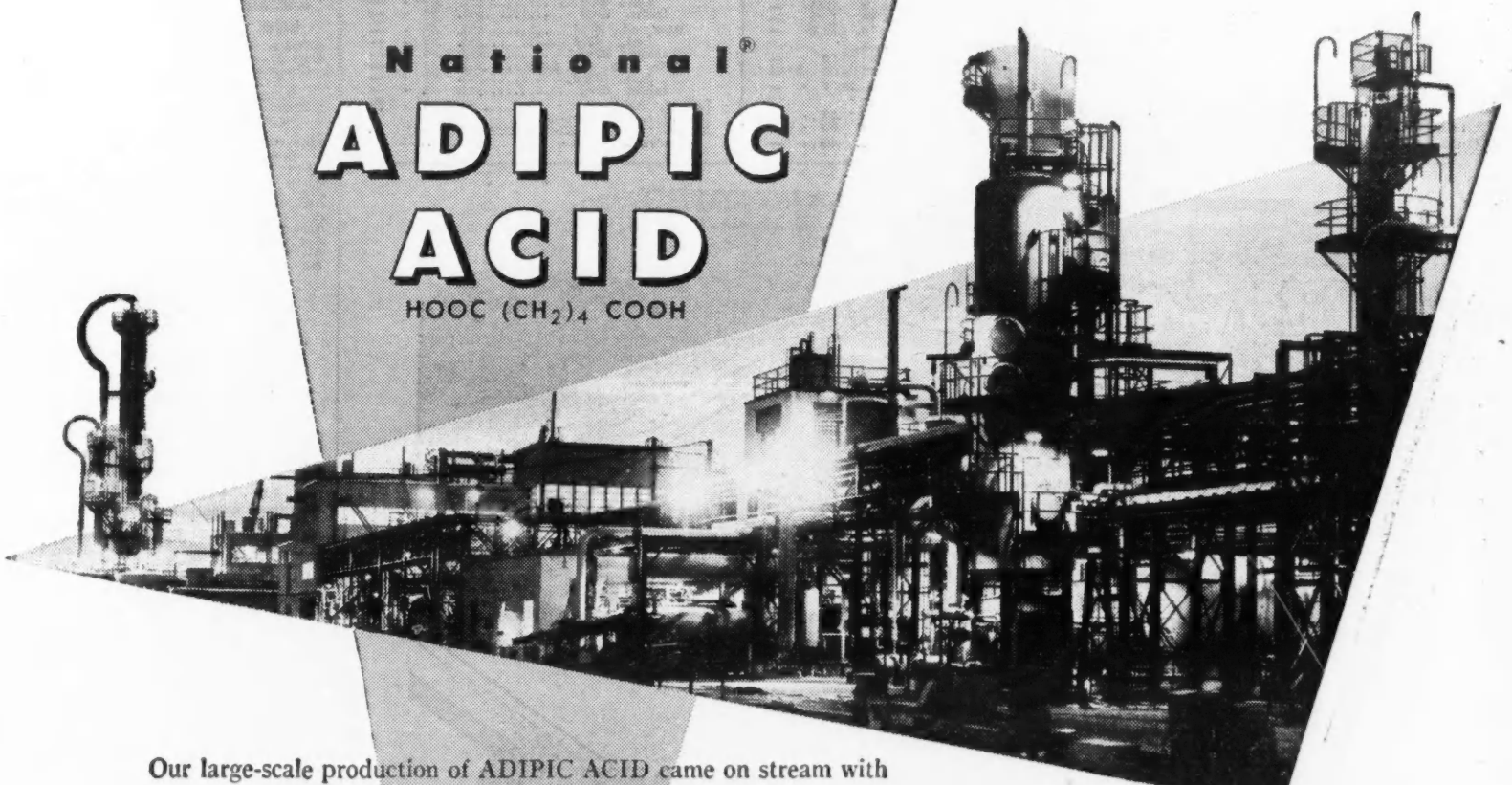

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SEND FOR TECHNICAL BULLETIN I-12

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Alcohol, Denat.—2-Amino-2-Methyl-1-Propanol

Alcohol, denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .67½
tanks, dlvd., same basis, gal. .43½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
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l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
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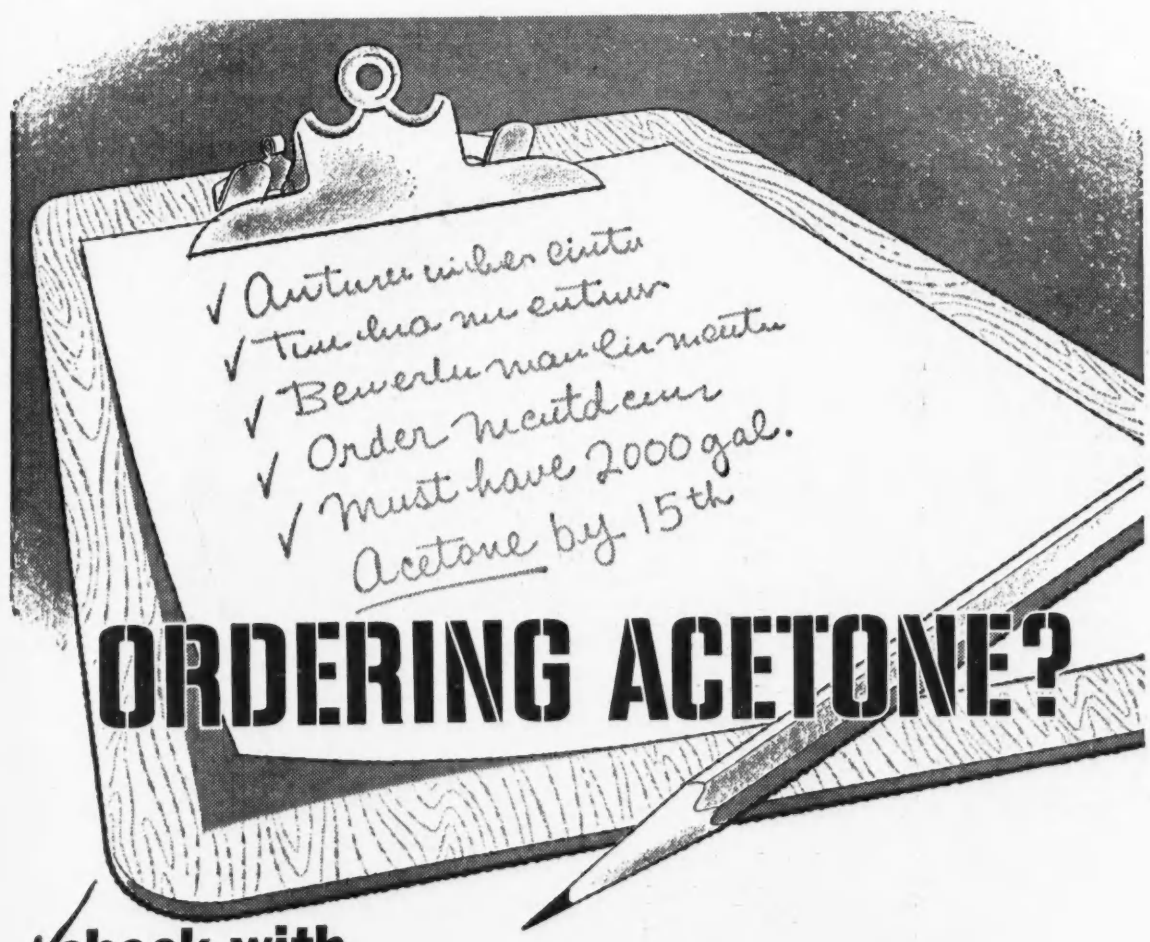
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Alcohol, denat., SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .67½
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.55 -20.61
tanks, same basis gal.20.37 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf, tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.65 -21.71
tanks, same basis gal.21.47 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark N J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).

Alcohol, octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms, frt alld lb.28 80 -28 90
soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide, chys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. 50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .0725
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. 0520- .1298
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .032 - —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2590- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2400- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½- —
standard grade, dms. lb. .45½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.05½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —



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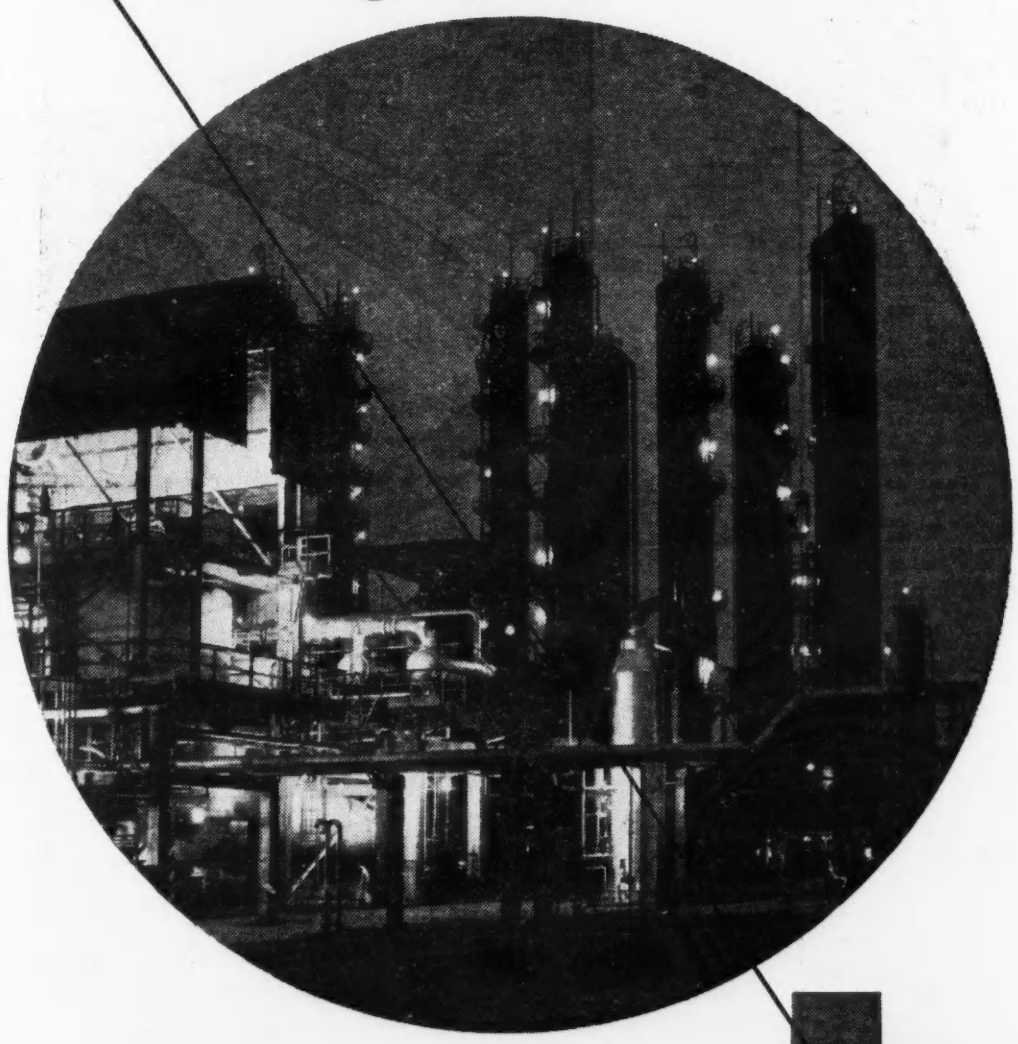
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots ... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 6.25 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms. c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms. l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% t., eastern bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.76 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26¼- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk producing ovens, base price ton.42.00 -45.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.42.00 -46.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½- —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.03
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bis lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .30¼- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls. ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,430.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.742.50 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.479.60 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
(20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.81.90 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.92 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.57.75 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.95 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.38.85 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.45 - 2.63

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.43
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. .28 .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.210.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —

something new has been added



When Petro-tex acquired the Government-owned Houston butadiene plant, something more than change of ownership occurred. A creative spirit was added to the highly-efficient production team who operated this plant for fifteen years.

Soon more than 50% additional non-captive capacity will be on stream . . . to serve a broad range of uses for butadiene and related chemicals.

You can benefit by this unique combination of experience and incentive by letting us know your anticipated requirements for these petrochemicals.

Petro-Tex

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
A JOINT ENTERPRISE OF
TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY AND FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.275.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald..ton.285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray dms..lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines..ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines..ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis..ton.45.00 - —
ex-whse. N. Y..ton.65.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines..ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls..lb. .35 - .37
root, bls..lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse..ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse..ton.83.10 - —
tow gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse..ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse..ton.81 45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works..lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms..lb. 74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots..lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .007 - —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0085- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms..lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa..gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .36 - —
Chicago district..gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district..gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah..gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa..gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas..gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio..gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio..gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo..gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district..gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district..gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y..gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind..gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio..gal. 36 - —
Benzophenone, dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald..lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. in steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns..lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Dimethylamine, 55-gal. dms., lots, works..lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, cns..lb 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns..lb 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots..lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots..lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots..lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns..lb.35 00 -36 25
Hydrochloride, bots..lb 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots..gram 10 00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, cars..lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms..lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots..lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms..lb 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms..lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms..lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms..lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms..lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms..lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms..lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms..lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms..lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse..lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l. dlvd or whse.lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. dlvd or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works..lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse..lb. .065 - —

Black, charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works..lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls..lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls..lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works..ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse..ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 4.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 4.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l..lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l..lb. .15½ - .19½
Bloodroot, bls..lb .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Blue, Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .52 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanide, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .22½ - .35
Blue, victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls..lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls..lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E..ton.65.00 - —
Los Angeles..ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chicago..ton.130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton.71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi..ton.93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton.36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi..ton.107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton.51.50 - —

TAKE A
NEW LOOK AT

BROMINE

PROPERTIES:

Molecular weight.....159.83
Atomic weight.....79.916
Specific gravity at 20/15°C.....3.120
Pounds a gallon at 20°C.....26.0
Boiling point.....58.8°C.
Freezing point.....—7.2°C.
Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, concentrated HCl, aqueous solutions of inorganic bromides.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Bromine, not less than 99.7%
Specific gravity at 20/15°C., not less than.....3.1
Chlorine, not more than 0.15%
Iodine .....None
Non-volatile, less than 0.01%
Water Content .....0.003% Maxin

A NEW BROMINE PLANT* at El Dorado, Arkansas, will provide a large, dependable source of high-quality bromine at lower delivered cost in volume. This added capacity to our present production from plants at Saint Louis and Manistee, Mich. permits active research on this basic chemical element to take advantage of bromine's unusual and unique properties and characteristics. Investigate the possibilities of bromine and bromides in your business.

MC®

*A joint-venture project of Michigan Chemical Corporation and Murphy Corporation of El Dorado, Arkansas.

Borax, tech., powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, crns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
chys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Brown, umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .85 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .06 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. works ton 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - 18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton 32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 - —
l.c.l. works ton 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 110.00 - 160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 - 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.35 - —
pellets bgs., c.l., works ton 35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, ton 34.00 - 71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd E. or Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride dms. works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 - 24.75
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 28.65 - 32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 74.00 - 83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 79.00 - 93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 99.50 - 104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat. USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area, ton 73.00 - 115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- .13¾
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .10 - —

WHAT BROMINE OFFERS YOU

HIGHER YIELDS

Bromine compounds give higher processing yields in:

Quarternary salt formations
Williamson ether synthesis
Alkylation of malonic or acetoacetic esters
Reformatsky reactions
Nitrile formations
Hydrolysis to carbinols
Ullmann reactions
Grignard reactions in the aromatic series.

PROCESSING ADVANTAGES

Oxidation potential of bromine is lower than that of elemental chlorine or fluorine. This minimizes decomposition of hydrocarbons in halogenation reactions.

Melting points of bromides are higher than those of chlorides or fluorides. This usually makes isolation easier — an important advantage to the research chemist.

Many reactions with brominated hydrocarbons may be carried out at atmospheric pressure and relatively low temperatures whereas the corresponding chlorides and fluorides require much more vigorous conditions to react. This may be an important processing advantage.

Bromine is handled as a liquid — does not require pressurized equipment.

- Bromine compounds have exceptionally high densities — the highest of any organic compounds with few exceptions. This may be advantageous in processes involving liquid-liquid separations.
- The very low vapor pressure of brominated hydrocarbons may be an important advantage in some applications.
- Various inorganic bromides are useful catalysts in reactions involving intramolecular rearrangements.

NEW PRODUCT OPPORTUNITIES

- Bromine imparts greater fire resistance to organic compounds than low molecular weight halogens. This property has proved useful in fire extinguisher fluids and in fire proofing cloth. It might also have advantages in plastics.
- Bromine and compounds which readily release bromine are active germicides, bactericides and algicides.
- Bromine compounds are valuable in the manufacture of dyes because they impart unique color tones.
- New pharmaceuticals are possible with bromine compounds as intermediates.
- Bromine compounds are useful in the synthesis of photographic chemicals, vitamins, cosmetics and flavors.

Michigan Chemical will be glad to aid you with your present bromide needs, or to help you in basic bromine research. Write or phone us.

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

516 Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.25 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram dms., dlvd, million units. .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram. .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .084 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark bulk lb. .30 .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 - .35
premium, bgs., 10,000 lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 - .40
Imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .25 - .26
New Zealand, same basis lb. .29 Nom.
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .18 - —
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .20 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .19 - —
Corinje, bls. lb. .21 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.150.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .30 - —
Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Indian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E, lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd E, lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works, lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .20½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.52.00 - —
Briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.75.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.81.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l. ton.55.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South, ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton.41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 3 cars, works, l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., 1,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
less than 1,000 lbs, same basis, lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4% pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14% dms. works lb 8.90 - —
conc. dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75% dms. works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
90%-100% dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
Imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb 58.00 - —
75% tin, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90% tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms. frt. adjusted, lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys. works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .85 - —
"000", bgs., afloat lb. 1.00 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.45 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif, bots lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, long-ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 - 36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd, lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd, lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd, lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz..17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz.13.75 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .45½- .49
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .48 - .52
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .4075- —
l.c.l., works lb. .4225- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .50¾- .51¼
cryst., bbls., works lb. .34¾- .35¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.3¢
Hydrate, dms., l.c., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .46 - .53⅛
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .57 - .64½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .69½- .83½
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works, lb. .57½- .67½
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works, lb. .2360- —
cryst., 99% bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.16.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.17.20 -19.70
Monohydrated, 35%, c.l., works, 100 lbs.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.27.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs.35.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.37.35 - —
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.157.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.152.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09½- —
Roumanian, bgs lb. .08½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .08¾- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk, gram. 3.50 - 3.53
Cottonseed meal, expeller, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.50.00 - —
solvent, bulk, same basis ton.44.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .91
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl. lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N.Y. whse., dms., l.c.l. incl. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31½
Cuheb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .17 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28¼- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb .35 .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .26¾
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27¾
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.48.00 - —
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.62.10 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a, bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 - .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots.24.00 -25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
canary, light paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
dark paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroetnane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).

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the plus-value Glycol

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1,4-Butanediol adds properties unobtainable with the shorter-length glycols to:

Plasticizers
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- + outstanding ease of incorporation
- + good low temperature properties

Polyurethanes & Polyesters
- + high tensile strength and hardness
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Polymeric type: Polyesters obtained by the reaction of 1,4-Butanediol with dibasic acids are outstanding plasticizers for vinyl polymers, particularly vinyl chloride and vinyl chloride copolymers.

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Diethylene Glycol—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 • —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 • —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 • —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms., lb. .90 • 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.00 • 5.50

Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 • .38
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .25 • —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 •
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 • —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .063 • .07
Sulfate, bulk gram. .063 • .07
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
1,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms. lb. 2.55 • —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 • —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 • —
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 • —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 • —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .10 • .10½
nat., bgs. lb. .09 • —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 • 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .40 • —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 • —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68 • —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 • —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 • —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 • 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 • —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l, works lb .16 • —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 • .39
tanks, works lb. .33 • —

2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 • —
smaller lots lb. .71 • —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 • —
89°C., dms lb. .24 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 • —
crystalizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 • —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 • —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 • —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 • —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 • .58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 • —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 • —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 • —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 • —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 • —
ex-whse. gal. .62 • —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 • —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .67 • —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 • —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 • —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .54 • .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 • —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 • 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 • —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 • —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.50 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 23 lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet., D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 • —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 • —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 • —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 • —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.29 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 • —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .98 • —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 • —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 • —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 • —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.25 • —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 • —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 • —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.03 • —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 • —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 • —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 • —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 • —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 • —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.86 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.43 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 • —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 • —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 • —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.20 • —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 • —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.30 • —
419 Red FC lb. 1.23 • —
420 Brown M lb. 1.19 • —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.43 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 • —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 • —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.08 • —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.11 • —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 1.97 • —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.95 • —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.24 • —

Creation of a classic is beyond all common scents

You may have plans for a fine shampoo, and high hopes to make it a classic. It must stand out, in quality—it must stand up, in sales—through the years.

Classics are composed by nose. Norda's nose can compose your classic.

Norda has the trained perfumer's art, and skill, and *feeling* for fragrance. It's something subtle. It comes from instinctively knowing what—and how—individually distinctive odor characteristics will blend most successfully, excitingly, and memorably to create popular new perfumed products.

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CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • TORONTO • MONTREAL • HAVANA • LONDON • PARIS • GRASSE • MEXICO CITY

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
657 Green V ..... lb. 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G ..... lb. 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder ..... lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder ..... lb. 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb. 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc ..... lb. 3.06 - —
749 Red BX ..... lb. .87 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc ..... lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J ..... lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX ..... lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc ..... lb. 32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC ..... lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX ..... lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.99 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste. lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste ..... lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste ..... lb. 1.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 3.94 - —
p-4 Brown PG ..... lb. 2.54 - —
p-14 Brown EB ..... lb. 1.83 - —
p-24 Gray L ..... lb. 1.76 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.07 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc ..... lb. 2.10 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.44 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 ..... lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL ..... lb. 1.44 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS ..... lb. 2.67 - —
860 Induline base ZM ..... lb. 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R ..... lb. 1.07 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ..... lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z ..... lb. 6.81 - —
p-813 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 2.03 - —
Oil black ZBC ..... lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD ..... lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH ..... lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM ..... lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN ..... lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG ..... lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 ..... lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc ..... lb. 6.33 - —

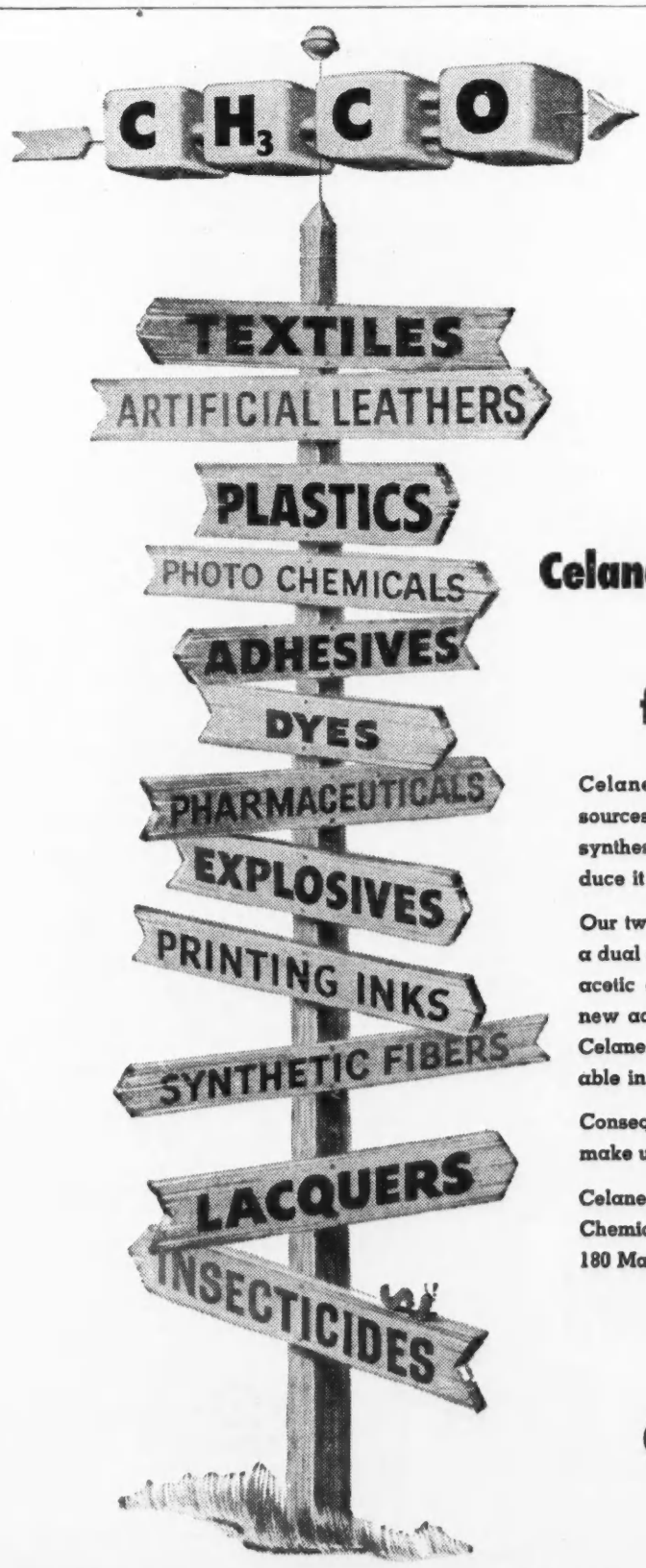
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR ..... lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc ... lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc ..... lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - 1.04
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 - —
select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 42.50 - 44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150 00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —
Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .12 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36- —
t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - .43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .43 - .45
Butyl ketone, dms, c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works ..... lb .80 - 1.03
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works ..... .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Indust., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.99 - 4.49
Ethyl Iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. .51½- .58
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.65 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .83 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Ethylene dichloride monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots ..... lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots ..... lb. 2.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 18.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs ..... lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11¼
Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .08½ .09
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb .08¼ .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
djns. ..... lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
Indust. cryst. bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst. dms., works lb .07¼ .09
Citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms ..... lb. .85 - .87



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ACETIC ACID · ACETALDEHYDE · ACETIC ANHYDRIDE · ACETONE · n-BUTYL ACETATE · n-PROPYL ACETATE

Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .68
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 -40.75
lb. .27 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.141.00 - —
Scrap, same basis ton.137.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).

Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —

Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 21¼- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

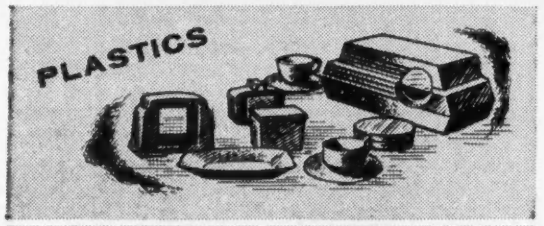
G

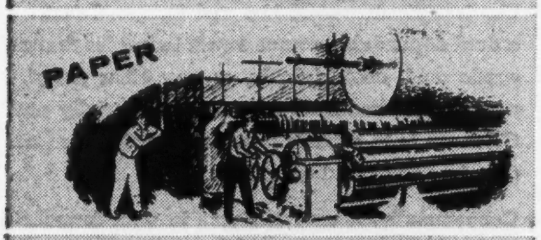
G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .59 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .66 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .33 - .34
Cochin, bgs lb. .32 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .59 - .60
No. 3, bgs lb. .54 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .29 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —

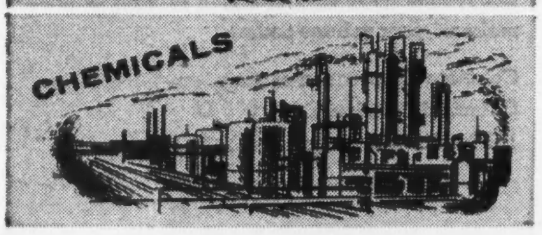
Glue, bone, packers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
63 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
173-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .19 Nom.
soapiye, 80%, tanks lb. .17 Nom.
refd., BP 98% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31¼
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tns. lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23.000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila, C, bgs lb. .41 - .43
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .31 - .33
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .22 - .24
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 - .26
bgs lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .33 - .35
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17¼
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .15¼
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .47 - .49
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 - .30
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22

Heyden FORMALDEHYDE helps in Industry's BIG JOBS...







It is interesting to note that further growth is predicted for the major products made from Formaldehyde. This applies, for instance, to phenolic molding and laminating resins—urea and melamine resins for textiles, paper and plywood—and various organic chemicals.

Heyden Formaldehyde is helping in this growth, as it has right from the original development of these products. Experience, gained through this long association with customer problems, has enabled Heyden to meet the most exacting needs of each use. As new applications arise, Formaldehyde with the proper specifications will be available from Heyden.

Both methanol-inhibited (N.F.) and methanol-free forms of Formaldehyde are supplied by Heyden. If this chemical is one of your raw materials, why not discuss your requirements with the Heyden sales office nearest you.

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HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

PARAFORMALDEHYDE

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-APRIL 23-28

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
Chicago • Cincinnati • Detroit • Philadelphia • Providence • San Francisco

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Benzaldehyde • Benzoic Acids • Benzyl Chloride • Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid • Chlorotoluenes • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Guaiacols
Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Sodium Benzoate • Sodium Formate

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.14½ - .16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.40 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls.	lb.	.40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs.	lb.	.28 - .30
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.55 - —
Opium (see Opium).		
Olibanum siftings, cs.	lb.	.15 - .20
tears, cs.	lb.	.22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).		
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).		
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs	lb.	1.75 - 1.80
powd. USP, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C	ton.	20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis	ton.	20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C	ton.	17.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C.	ton	55.00 - —
ex warehouse	ton.	60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .28
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb.	70 - 75
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19 - —
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.14¾ - —
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots	lb.	22.50 - —
5-lb. lots	lb.	23.00 - —
1-lb. lots	lb.	23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.	lb.	1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).		
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.232 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19 - —
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.15½ - —
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	44.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo	400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works.	kilo	80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works	kilo	90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton.		6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	16 - 19
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.	oz.	29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
Hydrazine, free base, ref. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	3.00 - 3.30
85% ref. dms., same basis	lb.	1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ref. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms.	gram.	4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms.	gram.	4.75 - 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½ - .32½
dlvd. W	lb.	.39 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.211 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.82½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.84½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).		
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	13.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots.	oz.	7.00 - 7.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb.	.75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).		
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).		
Indole, CP, bots.	lb.	17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00 - —
dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).		
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	1.42 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	5.30 - 5.60
b-Ionone, cs.	lb.	6.00 - 7.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50 - 8.00
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	8.50 - 9.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).		
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.62 - .95
Formate, dms.	lb.	.80 - —
Propionate, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½ - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00 -25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy.	gal.	.15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).		
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24¼ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾ - —
tanks, works	lb.	.22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Benzene (see Cumene).		
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.70 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).		
Isoquinoline, dms., works.	lb.	.65 - 1.25

J

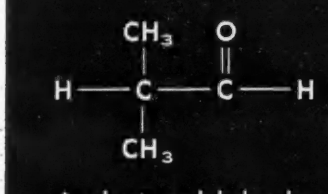
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms.	lb.	.42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).		
NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms.	lb.	.15½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.15 - —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.19½ - —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.20¼ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.20¾ - —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.		
Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½ - —
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¼ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾ - —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.		
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb	26 - 28
hydrous, dms., works	lb	25 - 27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1175 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greck, bls.	lb.	12 - —
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	11 - —
Turkey, bls.	lb.	25 - —
Yugoslavia, bls.	lb.	11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75 - .80
ord., bls	lb.	.25 - .40
select., bls	lb.	90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls	lb.	.23½ - —
gran., bbls	lb.	.24½ - —
powd., bbls	lb.	.24½ - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.32½ - .33½
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).		
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45 - —
Iodide, NF V jars	lb.	3.82 - —
Linoleate fused 2½% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.16 - —
St. Louis	lb.	.1580 - —



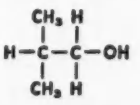
isobutyraldehyde

Specifications	Technical Grade	C. P. Grade
Color, A.P.H.A. (platinum-cobalt standard)	10 p.p.m. max.	10 p.p.m. max.
Specific Gravity, 20°/20°C.	0.789-0.799	0.786-0.790
Isobutyraldehyde by distillation	95.5% min.	
Turbidity (fuller's earth standard)		1 A.P.H.A. unit max.
Isobutyraldehyde by titration	95.5% min.	97% min.
Boiling Range		95% between 62°-67°C.
Water	3.0% max.	0.5% max.
Acidity, as isobutyric acid	0.35% max.	0.35% max.
Ash	0.0015% max.	0.0013%

isobutyraldehyde

...a versatile building block

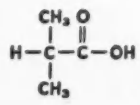
Commercially Available Derivatives



isobutyl alcohol

Reduction product of isobutyraldehyde

Color, A.P.H.A. (platinum-cobalt standard)	5 p.p.m. Max.
Specific Gravity, 20°/20°C.	0.80210-0.80444
Assay, by weight	99.0% Min.
Nonvolatile	0.005 gram per 100 ml. sample min.
Acidity, as acetic acid	0.005% Max.
Water	0.2% Max.
Boiling Range	
Initial	106.0°C.
Dry	109.0°C.
Carbonyl	0.07% Max.

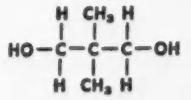


isobutyric acid

Oxidation product of isobutyraldehyde

Color, A.P.H.A. (platinum-cobalt standard)	10 p.p.m. Max.
Specific Gravity, 20°/20°C.	0.946-0.951
Assay	99.0% Min.
Water	0.10% Max.
Reducing Substances	3.0 ml. 0.1 N $KMnO_4$ per 2 ml. sample min.
Boiling Range	
Initial	150°C.
Dry	157°C.

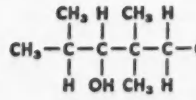
Available Pilot Plant Derivatives



neopentyl glycol

Reduced condensation product of isobutyraldehyde and formaldehyde

Form	Crystalline solid
Color	White
Melting Point	124°-130°C.
Purity	96% minimum



2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol

Reduced condensation product of isobutyraldehyde

Form	Crystalline solid
Color	White
Melting Point	49°-51°C.
Purity	95% minimum

Eastman isobutyraldehyde is a new commercially available chemical building block supplied in both C. P. and technical grades. C. P. isobutyraldehyde, an essentially anhydrous material, is primarily intended for use in the manufacture of fine chemicals such as pharmaceuticals. It is available in carload drum quantities. The technical grade of isobutyraldehyde is intended for applications where extremely high purity is not essential. This grade is available in tank car quantities.

Produced by the oxonation of propylene, this versatile aldehyde can be used to produce many interesting chemicals. Among the derivatives already available in commercial quantities are isobutyl alcohol and isobutyric acid. Neopentyl glycol and 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol are presently available in pilot plant quantities and are expected to be in commercial production during 1956. These isobutyraldehyde derivatives are useful in themselves or as starting materials in the production of solvents, plasticizers, pharmaceuticals, polymer intermediates, resins, insecticides, hydraulic fluids and lubricants.

If you are interested in isobutyraldehyde itself, or in any of the available derivatives we will be glad to send you samples so that you may evaluate their possible place in your production picture.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York, N. Y.; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Lead, metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms. works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms. works lb. .41 —
Red 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate. Lead white basic sulfate)
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.35 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 5.40 - 5.80
96-98% dms lb 6.75 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.09
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. 35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 54.00 -55.00
extracted, 36% bulk same basis ton. 47.50 -48.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29¼- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis lb 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo. 140.00 -150.00

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Mace, Sinaw, siftings, bls lb. 2.35 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 3.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., works lb. .29¼- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton. 40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .14 .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt alld. on carlots lb. .53 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesuim trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .53 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton. 97.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton. 93.50 - —
dms., works ton. 101.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms, lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate 6%, dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 67.00 -68.00
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn. USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP fib. dms lb 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask. 258.00 -262.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .27½- —
Methanol, syn., Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala, Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald, lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 - .13½
New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Dutch, bgs. lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .10½- —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 78.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
Imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity, gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld, lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, 10,000 lbs. or more, dms lb. .54 - —
less than 10,000 lbs lb. .57 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42

Here's how ATLAS uses *Tri-Sure*® Closures to prevent contamination

Sorbo†—a moisture conditioner that is widely used in the pharmaceutical, cosmetic and food industries—is one of many important new chemicals developed by Atlas Powder Company.

Atlas produces Sorbo and other chemicals under conditions that maintain utmost purity throughout processing. And to assure the *delivery* of a pure product to every customer, the entire line of Atlas Chemicals shipped in steel drums is equipped and sealed with *Tri-Sure* Closures.*

Atlas uses Tri-Sure Closures to be sure of tight, leak-proof, tamper-proof drums. And for additional protection against the possibility of contamination, Atlas specifies the combination of the Tri-Sure *Aluminum Flange* and Tri-Sure *Polyethylene Plug* which offer complete protection for Sorbitol emulsifiers and other Atlas Chemicals.

Whether your products are chemicals, foods, oils, paints or drugs the best closures for your containers are *Tri-Sure.* Adopt the time-tested practise that is *standard* with the world's leading shippers:—when you order drums always specify *"Tri-Sure Closures".*

Always specify **Tri-Sure** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off **CLOSURES**

†Sorbo (70% sorbitol solution) is a registered trademark of Atlas Powder Company.

*The Tri-Sure Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 35 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. • NILES, OHIO • LINDEN, N. J.
Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada
Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Paulo, Brazil
B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S.W. 1, London, England

Nitrocellulose—Oil, Oleo

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald. per ton of product basis ton 47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis ton 52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk works unit-ton. 3.75 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50

Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .22½- —

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —

Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
West Indian, bgs lb. .66 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —

1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c. higher

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots, lb 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. 1.15 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.30 - —
Angelica root, bots lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed bots lb 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 70
Cajeput, native, cns lb 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb 2.25 3.00
Calamus, bots lb 12.00 -20.00
Oil, camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .30 - .48
white, dms lb. 29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.45 - —
rectified, cns. lb. 10.00 -10.25
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 36.00 -45.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2100 Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .2300- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2310- —
l.c.l. lb. .2360- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. lb. Nominal.
tanks lb. .16½- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. Nominal.
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1850 Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .2050- —
tanks lb. .17 Nom.
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2075 Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .2300- —
tanks lb. .1925 Nom.
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l lb. .11½- .12½
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb. 12.50 -20.00
Chamomile blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb. 25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb. 10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .94 - —
Java, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Java-type, cns lb. 2.15 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - —
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12⅜- —
Pac. Coast lb. .11 - —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb 13.00 -15.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .15½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .06⅜- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .22⅜- .23
tanks lb. .1910- —
Costus, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .1500 Nom.
Valley lb. .14⅜ Nom.
Texas lb. .14¾- .15
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04 - —
refd., salad, dms lb. .22⅜- .23
tanks lb. .18⅜- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Cypress, bots lb 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb 3.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .72 - 1.05
80-90%, dms lb. .78 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1250- .1300
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

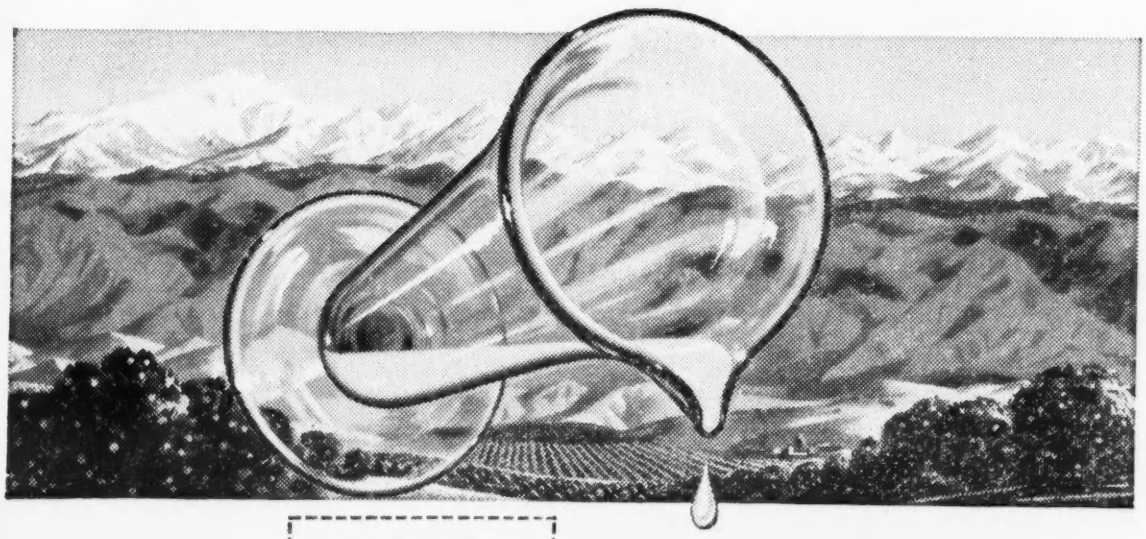
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 12.75 -13.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.25 -14.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 18.25 -18.50
Grapefruit dms. lb 1.80 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .15¼- .16⅛
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17¼- .18⅛
prime, burning, dms lb. .18¾- .19⅛
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.65 - —
Hemlock cns lb 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.35 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb 8.50 - 9.50
40-42% ester, cns lb 8.75 - —
spike, Spanish, cns lb 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.65 - 6.00
Messina, cns lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - —
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
West Indian, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb 29.50 100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1880- —
l.c.l. lb. .1980- .2150
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) lb. .1550- —
New York lb. .1680- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1720- .1730

Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb higher.

Mace, dist cns., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .08¼- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .17 - .17⅛
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb 30 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 360.00 - —
Spanish, bots. lb 32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.75 - —
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.65 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .55 .58
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .16¾- .17¼
tanks lb. .15½- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .14 - .14⅛

NO OTHER INGREDIENT



Means so much and costs so little as flavor

What sets your product above your competitor's? FLAVOR! However you use Oil of Lemon, the flavor of your finished product is the most important consideration.

When something so important costs so little, doesn't it make good sense to buy the best? And the best Oil of Lemon is Exchange Brand, made only from *California and Arizona* lemons—grown and skillfully processed by the Sunkist Growers, the people who know citrus best.

Be sure you don't get adulterated, watered-down lemon flavor.

Ask your supplier to insist on Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils *combined.*

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
BODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Exchange ®

OIL OF LEMON, U.S.P.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oil, olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	- 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	4.00	Nom.
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.	lb.	.45	- .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.00	- —
Palm, clarif., dms.	lb.	.13¾	- .14
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	8.25	-10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refy	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	7.25	- —
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.17¼	- —
refd., dms.	lb.	.24¼	- .24½
tanks	lb.	.21⅛	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.75	3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms.	lb.	5.50	- —
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.85	- 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms.	lb.	3.40	
Pimento, berry, NF, dms.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.65	- 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	- —
ex whse.	lb.	.14¼	- —
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse. N Y C	lb.	.163	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.16¼	- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.14½	- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots.	oz.	43.00	-51.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.60	- 1.00
tech., cns., dms	lb.	.50	- 70
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast	lb.	.1735	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1585	- —
Sage, clary, bots.	lb.	18.75	-19.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.30	- 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	15.00	-15.50
Sardine, crude tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½	- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms.	lb.	.57	- .60
nat., dom., USP, dms.	lb.	1.45	- 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).			
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory, cns	lb.	4.25	- —
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.38	- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.44	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	27.50	-31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.14⅛	- —
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95% 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07½	- —
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1905	- .1955
tanks	lb.	.1705	- —
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1855	- .1900
tanks	lb.	.1655	- .1695
salad, dms.	lb.	.1935	- .1985
tanks	lb.	.1735	- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.	lb.	4.70	- 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms.	lb.	.1775	- .1825
tankcars	lb.	.1600	- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1675	- .1725
tankcars	lb.	.1500	- —
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Sweet birch USP Northern, cns.	lb.	4.25	9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.50	3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	- —
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.06¼	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- .07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼	- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms.	lb.	.13½	- .15
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.80
Tansy, dms	lb.	7.50	- 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).			
Pine, comi., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0561	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	- —
whse	lb.	.0745	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.046	- —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	1.05	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C	gal.	1.15	- —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl.	gal.	.92	- —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l.	gal.	1.02	- —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
white, cns	lb.	1.95	- 4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	- 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.26¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	- .27
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.24¾	- —
domestic mills	lb.	.24¼	Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.28	- 45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	13.00	-17.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	9.80	-11.00
Java, cns	lb.	18.50	-20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	11.20	- —
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	gal.	.51½	- .54⅛
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	52½	- .55
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57½	- .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.53⅛	- .56¼
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½	- .59⅛
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½	- .62¼
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64½	- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.66	- .69¼
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	- .71⅛
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	- .73
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.73¼	- .75
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77½	- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	- .80
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	- .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	6.35	-10.30
Southern cns	lb.	3.20	-19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).			
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	17.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	28.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Oleostearine, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.80	- —
Deep shade, bbls	lb.	2.00	- —
Cadmium-Mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls.	lb.	1.78	- —
Orange, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33	- .33⅛

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner	lb.	1.30	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.2160	- —
Molybdated, bbls.	lb.	.46	- .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs.	lb.	1.15	- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.50	- .53
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.40	- .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)			
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).			
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.40	- —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

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Papain, USP, African, bots.	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Ceylon	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	- —
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	- 5.20
Sulfate, cns.	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.28	- —
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .36
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .37
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).			
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).			
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy	lb.	.0750	- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905	- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905	- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905	- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905	- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0905	- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7.10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1075	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1275	- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.183	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.208	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).			

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Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., bgs., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.52.00 - —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½ - .04
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .32 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06 - .06⅝
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅝- .08
tanks, refy. lb. .03¼- .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅛- .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅝- .06⅝
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .05⅝
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco, gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .269 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282° F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F, 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .27 - —
Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .16½- .18¼
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms. works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. drms., dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, Cr' bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works, lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under Db. Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.81 - 4.82
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.21 - 5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.87 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.87 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.87 - —
The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .84 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lo. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum),
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¼- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.97.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.15.60 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more. 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, 10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, works lb. .41 - —
lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .21 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .38½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .39 - .42
imp, kgs. lb. .29 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate),
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.32.25 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works, ton.26.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.30.40 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .30 - .31
powd., dms lb. .35 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
39-63% K_2O_3, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton.26.00 - —
July forward ton.27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton.198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton.202.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works, lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .30
Potassium persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .18⅛
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works 100-lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs.17.80 - —
Silicate, soln., clarif. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .705 - .771
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiacyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 - —
July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04⅛
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 3.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 2.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16⅝
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 2.00 Nom.

Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73 -	.87
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54 -	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.37½-	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½-	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns	oz.	.47½-	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42 -	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.56 -	—
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.51¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88 -	—
powd. frt alld. 100% basis	lb.	.98 -	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	2.00 -	—
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.,	lb	1.75 -	—
resinated bbls	lb	1.50 -	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls	lb.	3.60 -	—
light shades, bbls	lb	2.75 -	—
maroon bbls	lb	3.60	5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	4.20 -	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.00 -	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25 -	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05 -	—
orange shade, bbls, same basis	lb	3.95 -	—
orange red bbls., same basis.	lb	1.81 -	—
Selenide lithopone, light red shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.24 -	—
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.49 -	—
medium red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.99 -	—
dark red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.44 -	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.77 -	—
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.90 -	—
Mercury lithpone, light shade, bbls	lb.	1.95 -	—
medium-light shade, bbls.	lb.	2.10 -	—
medium shade, bbls	lb.	2.25 -	—
dark shade, bbls	lb.	2.40 -	—
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner bbls., works	lb.	1.65 -	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E St. Louis, N Y	lb.	.12¾-	—
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l. Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0675-	—
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.13 -	—
rubine toner, pure, bbls. works.	lb	1.50 -	—
resinated, bbls., works	lb	1.40 -	—
Virginia type, bbls., works	lb.	1.40 -	—
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works	lb	3.60 -	—
10,000-lb lots, works	lb	4.22 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb	4.24 -	—
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.02¾-	—
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works	lb.	5.25	—
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	—
Para toner, bbls	lb.	1.10 -	—
chlorinated, kgs	lb	1.10	1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb	5.35 -	—
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb	6.40 -	—
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock,	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06 -	—
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½-	—
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.62	1.65
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.62	1.65
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.62 -	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.26 -	.32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works.	lb.	.0475-	—
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0525-	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575-	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.06 -	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625-	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0675-	—
Watchung-type, bbls	lb	1.95	—
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).			
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)			
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Reserpine, cryst., bots	gram.	7.00	7.50
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.77½-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.78½-	—
USP, dms., works	lb.	2.75 -	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95 -	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms	lb.	3.00	3.25
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	25.50	34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs	lb.	1.75	Nom.
powd., bbls	lb.	2.50	Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	65.00 -	—
readily soluble, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	130.00 -	—
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more	kilo.	125.00 -	—
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).			
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	10.00 -	—
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	3.00	3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse	lb.	.03 -	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04 -	—
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots,	kilo.	17.50	18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots	kilo.	17.50	20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots	kilo.	18.90	20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.49 -	.49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.70 -	1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.75 -	1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.50 -	—
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	45.00 -	—
Safrol, dms	lb.	1.60 -	—
Sage, Cretan, bgs	lb.	.11 -	—
Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.44 -	—
Italian	lb.	.26	Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs	lb.	.07 -	.07¼
refd., bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Salt soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.00 -	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.15 -	—
Powdered salol, 25c higher			
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		1.03 -	—
table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		1.23 -	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis	ton	28.00 -	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).			
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs.		.65	.66
powd., fib dms	lb.	.75	.76
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls	lb.	.58	.62
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.58	.62
Sassafras root bark, ord. bls	lb	.45	—
select, bbls	lb	.65	—
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms, frt. alld. 100% basis	lb	.95 -	—
powd bgs. frt alld 100% basis.	lb.	.95 -	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP	bots	oz. 17.40 -	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½-	—
smaller lots	lb	.31	.32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd	lb.	13.50	15.50
Senega root, bls	lb.	3.10 -	—
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls	lb.	.19 -	—
siftings	lb.	.17 -	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.15
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.13
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.18 -	—
pods, bls.	lb.	.14 -	—
Serpentaria, root, bls	lb.	5.50 -	—
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat	lb.	.16¾-	—
hulled	lb.	.21 -	—
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.	lb.	.17½-	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.26½-	—
Salvadorian, natural	lb.	.17½-	—
Syrian, bgs., natural	lb.	.16 -	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58 -	—
bbls., 1,500-lb lots	lb.	.60 -	—
kgs., 1,500-lb lots	lb.	.61 -	—
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66 -	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.68 -	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69 -	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots.	lb.	.51 -	—
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.49 -	—
Superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.46 -	—
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.45 -	—
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c per lb more.			
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).			
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00 -	—
l.c.l. works, exwhse	ton	45.00	55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton	25.00	30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton	20.00 -	—
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	.30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17 -	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	Troy oz.	.91¼-	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.83¼-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.83⅝-	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.83¾-	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.84 -	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.59½-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.61 -	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.61¼-	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.61¾-	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05 -	—
strong, NF bots dms. 1,000-oz. lots	oz	1.00	—
Soapbark, whole, bls	lb.	.38 -	.40
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.45 -	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.45 -	—
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs.	1.80 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.90	4.67
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.55	4.22
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50 -	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.85	4.62
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	5.62
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45 -	—

specify **PENOLA SOLVENTS**

for all three important advantages:

- **IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY**—Penola's multi-location storage facilities assure ready supply for your processing needs.
- **FAST DELIVERY**—Penola speeds your solvent to you by truck or tank car.
- **QUALITY**—you can depend on the tested purity of Penola Solvents for high efficiency and economical processing.

And Penola's *balanced solvency, controlled evaporation* and *exact uniformity* are extra reasons for choosing Penola Solvents. For expert technical assistance and any technical data you require regarding your processing operations, be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you.

Penola Oil Company New York • Detroit • Chicago

Penola

Soda, Caustic—Sodium Sesquicarbonate

Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks,' works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —

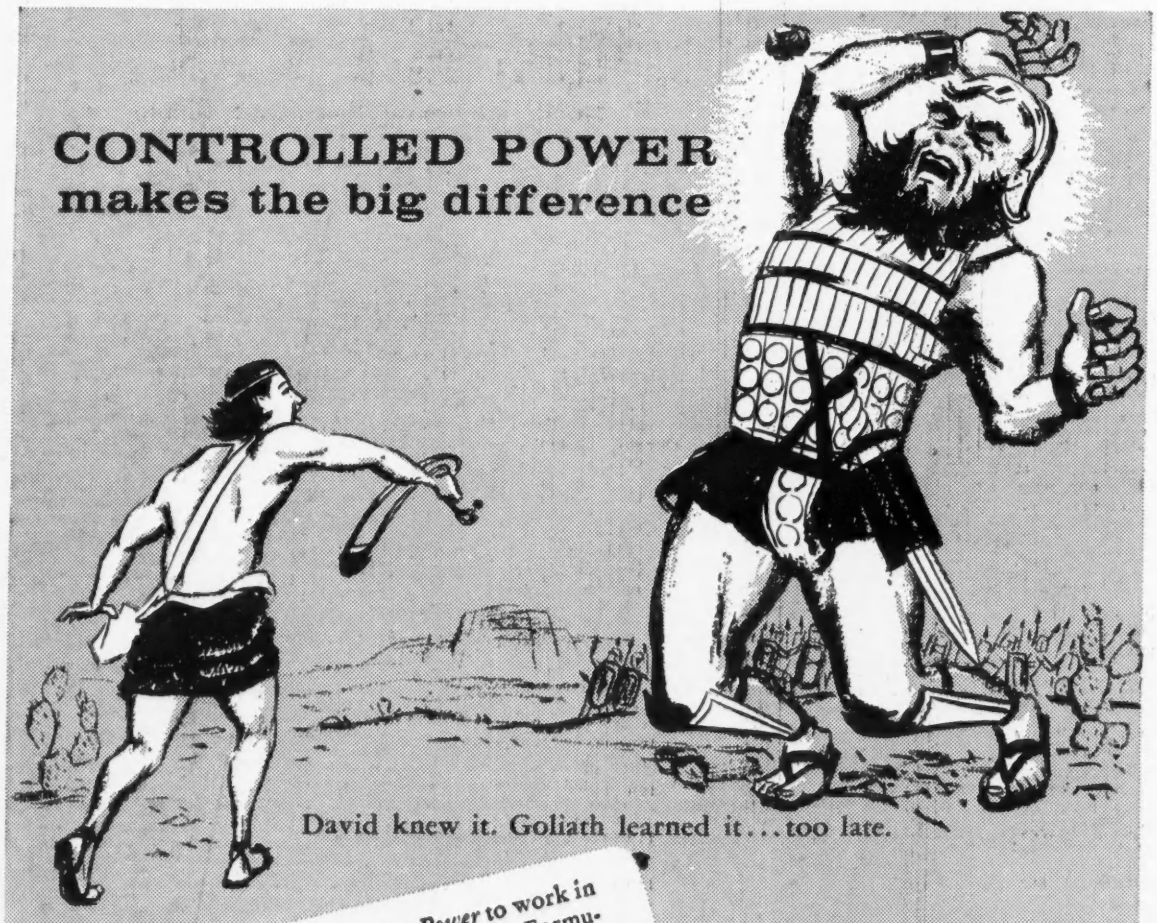
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½

Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).

Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works, lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal. monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt)
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher,
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher,
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms. lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs. 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys. dms. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 135.50 - 140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works ton 204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.65 - 7.55
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.10 - 8.00
Metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 6.50
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 7.00
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd lb. .68 - —
cryst., dms., works lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .41½- .43¼
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .71 - .74
powd. dms lb. .47 - .48
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.



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ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE

Your cleaners will have—
more soil-loosening power because DRYMET is so highly concentrated
more soil-dispersing power because DRYMET is so highly colloidal
more "staying" power because DRYMET provides a reserve of buffer capacity

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CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Detergent Slurry | Cresylic Acids | Detergent Alkane | Acetone | Ortho-Xylene

Detergent D-40 | Wetting Agent "S" | Detergent D-60 | Isophthalic

Naphthenic Acids | Meta-Xylene | Phthalic Anhydride | Phenol, U.S.P.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY ®

LEADING SOURCE FOR BASIC CHEMICALS

Sodium Sulfonates | Maleic Anhydride | Polybutenes | Fuel Oil Additives

Dispersant NI-E | Hydrogenation Catalyst | Xylol | Gas Odorants

Para-Xylene | Dispersant NI-O | Dispersant NI-W | Lube Oil Additives | Copper Naphthenate 8%

APR 2 1956

Oronite Products and Their Uses

Detergent Alkane	A chemical intermediate used in manufacture of synthetic detergents. It is an alkyl aromatic synthesized from petroleum hydrocarbons, and is readily converted to surface-active agents of the highest quality.
Surface Active Agents Slurry	Paste type detergent which can be processed into liquids or dry detergents in flake, granule, bead or powder form. Used in paste form as a wetting agent, emulsifier, emulsion breaker and flotation reagent.
D-40 and D-60	Dry detergents effective in cleaning, wetting, dispersing and foaming. Used "as is" or with builders. Widely employed in household cleansers, washing products, pre-cast concrete products, fire fighting, textile, leather and ore processing, air pollution control and in surface coatings.
Dispersant NI-E	An oil-soluble liquid, nonionic, surface-active agent of the alkylphenyl polyethoxyethanol type. Used in the formulation of dry cleaning detergents, and in general emulsification applications where a water-in-oil type emulsifier is required.
Dispersant NI-O	Similar to NI-E both as to type and end use. However, NI-O is slightly more hydrophyllic than NI-E.
Dispersant NI-W	A liquid, nonionic surface-active agent for compounding heavy duty household and industrial detergents, liquid dishwashing products, metal cleaners, institutional sanitizers, rug cleaners, textile and leather processing compounds, agricultural chemicals, insecticides, polishes and cosmetics.
Wetting Agent "S"	A surface-active agent in paste form. It is used in emulsion type weed-killing products. Also used in washing rugs and upholstery, in processing fruits and vegetables, in preparing liquid cleaners, and in a variety of uses where a paste type product is desired.
Sodium Sulfonates	Viscous liquids of low water and inorganic salt content. Used as emulsifiers in soluble cutting oils, in leather treating oils, printing inks, oil well drilling compounds and rust preventives.
Phenol, U.S.P.	Basic chemical for plastic molding powders, adhesives for plywood industry, lube oil additives, as an intermediate for manufacturing other chemicals and in lube oil refinement. High purity product produced from petroleum raw materials.
Acetone	A vehicle in nitro-cellulose lacquers, varnishes, rubber cements and in manufacture of rayon, celluloid and cellulose acetate plastics. Also a solvent, cleaning agent and extracting medium. Purity is 99.5% minimum; typically 99.8%.
Polybutenes	A line of synthetic polymeric compounds; chemically inert liquids, nearly water white in color. In several grades varying from moderate to very high viscosity and tackiness. Used in the preparation of sound-deadening, insulation and calking compounds; as a dielectric in high voltage cables, condensers and capacitors; as an ingredient in the manufacture of pressure sensitive adhesives.
Meta-Xylene	An important chemical intermediate for production of pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, polyesters, perfume ingredients and fine chemicals. Purity is 95% minimum.

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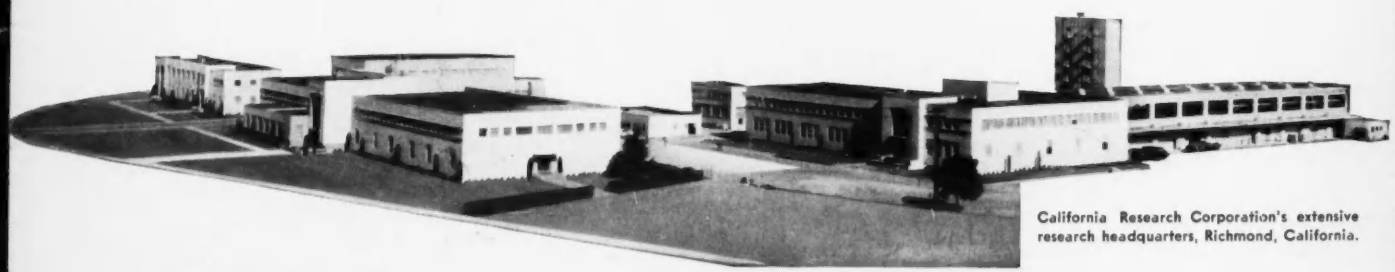
Para-Xylene	A chemical intermediate consisting almost entirely of the para isomer of xylene. It is used as an intermediate to manufacture synthetic fiber and film.
Ortho-Xylene	A chemical intermediate for making phthalic anhydride and other chemicals.
Isophthalic	A new, versatile organic chemical for the manufacture of superior household and industrial paints, varnishes, enamels, polyesters and plastic products. A white crystalline product soluble in acetic acid, slightly soluble in acetone and ethyl alcohol, sparingly soluble in water. Chemically similar to phthalic anhydride but considerably different in physical properties as well as in reaction characteristics.
Phthalic Anhydride	A high quality product meeting needs of those manufacturing low-color esters. Used in manufacture of alkyd resins for paints and varnishes; in the production of plasticizers by the esterification of alcohols and in the production of dyestuffs.
Maleic Anhydride	A white crystalline product used in manufacture of synthetic resins, paints, dyes and plastics.
Gas Odorants	Complete line of odorants for odorizing natural gas and LP-gas to meet all safety requirements of the Natural and LP gas industries.
Lube Oil Additives	A line of oil-soluble chemicals added to engine lubricating oils to provide superior performance from various types of oils. When properly combined, the additives impart detergent-dispersant and oil stability properties to a base oil, and provide protection against engine corrosion, wear and rusting.
Fuel Oil Additives	Mixed with diesel, furnace and jet fuel oils to stabilize against quality deterioration, sludge formation and color degradation. Additives are effective in preventing corrosion in presence of water and generally keep heating systems clean and trouble free.
Cresylic Acids	Consist of mixed phenolic homologues derived from petroleum. Used in the preparation of phenol-formaldehyde type resins, synthetic adhesives, plastics, flotation reagents, metal cleaning, disinfectants, insecticides and special solvents.
Naphthenic Acids	Used in the preparation of metallic naphthenates in the manufacture of paint driers, and for fungicides in preserving wood and fabrics. Available in four grades of varying acid numbers.
Hydrogenation Catalyst	A cobalt molybdenum catalyst used in the de-sulfurization process to remove sulfur, nitrogen, and metals from petroleum feed stocks prior to platforming. In $\frac{3}{16}$" size pellet form.
Xylol	Highly aromatic solvent, water-white liquid with narrow boiling range. Used as a solvent, particularly by the surface coating industry in preparation of enamels and certain type lacquers.
Copper Naphthenate 8%	Used as a preservative for all types of cellulose products against attacks of such organisms as bacteria, fungi, wood parasites and marine organisms.

Research and Product Development Facilities

Oronite Chemical Company is closely integrated with the California Research Corporation to provide the finest research and product development facilities in the world. At California Research Corporation's laboratories in Richmond, El Segundo and La Habra, California, over a thousand men and women staff an organization that has provided Oronite many "firsts"—as they constantly strive for revolutionary new and better products, or better processes for making established products.



California Research Corporation's extensive research headquarters, Richmond, California.

Major Chemical "Firsts" Scored by Oronite

FIRST petrochemical detergent alkylate
FIRST para-xylene
FIRST commercial odorant for natural gas
FIRST petrochemical phthalic anhydride
FIRST heavy-duty lube oil additives
FIRST polybutenes
FIRST U.S.P. phenol in U.S. from petroleum
FIRST U.S. naphthenic acids
FIRST petroleum cresylic acids
FIRST isophthalic—new, advanced chemical

Oronite Chemical Company
200 Bush Street, Dept. K
San Francisco 20, California

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Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
714 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles 15, California
450 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, California
36 Avenue William-Favre, Geneva, Switzerland

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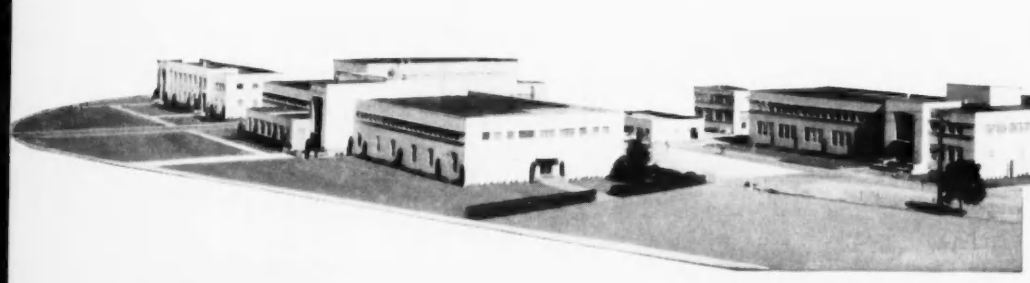

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Major Chemical "Firsts" Scored by Oronite

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FIRST para-xylene
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FIRST U.S.P. phenol in U.S. from petroleum
FIRST U.S. naphthenic acids
FIRST petroleum cresylic acids
FIRST isophthalic—new, advanced chemical

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20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas
Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
714 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles 15, California
450 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, California
36 Avenue William-Favre, Geneva, Switzerland

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	6.50
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.20	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.15	7.40
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	2.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10	—
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	2.95
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.80	3.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton.	62.50	—
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.075	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.079	—
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.			
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.575	.629
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).			
Sulfanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.22	—
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms	lb.	.22½-	—
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	ton.	52.00	—
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.00	—
USP, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.17½-	.18
gran., fib. dms	lb.	.17½-	.18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
liq., 40-44%, tanks, 100% basis	ton.	115.00	—
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼-	—
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.50	—
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).			
Tetraborate (see Borax).			
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
Thiocyanate, CP, dms	lb.	.55	.65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317	—
less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337	—
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.12½-	—
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).			
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.10¾-	—
1-ton or less, works	lb.	.11	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l.	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	—
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½-	—
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.40	—
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.46	—

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.87½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.27½-	8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.40	9.80
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.80	10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E	lb.	2.15	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.31	.35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37	.39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.25	.26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38	.39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼-	—
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur.	ton.	49.50	—
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns	oz.	.80	.85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	.75	—
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾-	—
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.13	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.79	.80
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.00	1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.915	1.183
hydrous, cryst., dms., works.	lb.	.80	.81
Sulfate, dms., works	lb.	.97	.99
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.17	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.32	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.29	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44	—

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	Nom.
ex whse, N. Y.	lb.	.08¼-	.09
Rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).			

Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.063	.07
Stronium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.75	.84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.42	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Salicylate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots.	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus G. (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.14	—
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots	oz.	.96	—
powd., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.85	—
Styrax, USP, cs	lb.	.78	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.0555-	—
refd., white, bgs., refy., E	lb.	.0855-	—
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—

Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).			
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.10	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms	lb.	4.00	4.20
Sodium fib. dms	lb.	5.00	5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powd., dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
microcrystals, dms.	lb.	11.60	-12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms	lb.	2.50	—
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms.,	lb.	8.90	9.40
powd., dms	lb.	8.50	9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70	1.90
powd., dms	lb.	1.30	1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.40	6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd., bots, tins.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	2.85	3.00
powd., dms	lb.	2.50	2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	2.75	2.90
Sulfur, coml, flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.30	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.05	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.20	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.65	—

Sulfur, crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract	long-ton.	26.50	—
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports	long-ton.	28.00	-31.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port	long-ton.	28.00	—
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	5.23	—
flour, light bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.60	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.50	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.40	—
salt block, bgs. mines	100 lbs.	3.50	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.45	—
Rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.40	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.55	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines	100 lbs	4.50	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.65	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.25	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	4.30	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.70	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.04¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾-	—
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.12
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.045	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—

are your possible savings on 73% caustic soda going down the drain?

Increases in freight rates over the past several years make it highly advantageous for you to re-examine the form of caustic you are buying.

A little figuring right now may save you thousands of dollars next year alone. Some of our customers who have converted from 50% to 73% have realized annual savings ranging from $2,650 to over $35,000.

Your location and the volume of caustic soda you use naturally influence the amount of your savings. But small and large users alike can frequently save substantial amounts now going down the drain.

Savings also are often possible with customers who buy solid and flake caustic.

The important thing is to do something about it now. It will cost you nothing to find out. Our Technical Service Department will be glad to assign one of its specialists to discuss your individual case, to make recommendations and to estimate your annual savings.

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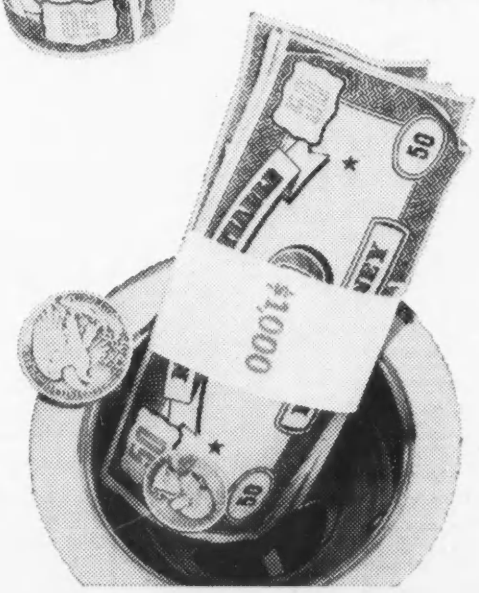

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • New York St. Louis • Minneapolis • New Orleans Dallas • Houston • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia San Francisco

IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto. unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07⅝ - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .09 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅞ - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾ - .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .09¾ - .10¼
Tankage, animal, teeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.00 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 4.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse lb. .07½ - .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ - .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½ - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. lar fib. dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fig. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton.142.50 - —
ton lots ton.147.50 - —
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½ - —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½ - —
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate kilo. 136.00 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acetate kilo. 185.00 - —
d-a-Tocopherol acid succinate kilo. 165.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dry or paste, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Toluol, coaltar, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N.Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .25 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.95
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo. 165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb. .32 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.75.00 -76.00
cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex-dock ton.56.00 -57.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.75 - 7.00
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
tanks works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.40 - —
1 to 9 dms, works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.38 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tasks, frt. ald lb. .16½ - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B_6 complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock, ton.96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .69 - .71
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Chilian, bgs. lb. .70 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .79 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .73 - .75
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .72 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .55
refd. bgs lb. .56 - .57
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher. 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .56 Nom.
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .63 - .64
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .57 - .58
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 - .66
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .61 - .62
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .58 - .59
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs lb. .47 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works, lb. .14 - .15
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - .13½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .13½ - .14¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .26 - .27
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
100°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .21½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .19½ - —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .35½ - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .77 - .79
tech., bgs lb. .74 - .76
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .20 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	- 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.47	- —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.52	- —
260 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.56	- —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.60	- —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33	- —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.10	- —
AAOT bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.85	- —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.15	- —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.83	- —
Cadmium selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	- —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33	- .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.10	- —
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	- —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.0205	- .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.60	- —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.27	- .27½
basic, dlvd	lb.	.31	- —
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40	- .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.30	- 4.50

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	- —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	- —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	- —
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	- —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	- —
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.202	- —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	- —
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	- —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.10	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	- —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.85	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	- —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	- —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.49	- .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	- .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	- —
New York	lb.	.14	- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	- —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.39	- —
powd., dms	lb.	.42	- .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	- —
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	- .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran, dms	lb.	.26	- —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	- —
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.23	- 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.63	- —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- .41⅛
normal dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04¾	- —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.22	- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.30	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44¼	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	- —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45¼	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	- —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60¼	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	- —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	- —

Carbide Elevates Murphy

E. D. Murphy has been appointed manager of sales control for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Mr. Murphy joined the company in 1925. Since 1936 he has been district manager for the Boston district.

Koppers Int'l Unit Formed; Foy to Serve as President

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has formed Koppers International, C.A., to handle all foreign operations including product sales, overseas plant production, and other activities.

Fred C. Foy, president and chief executive officer of Koppers, will be president of the company. George W. Naylor has been elected a vice-president and general manager. In addition, Mr. Naylor was made a vice-president of Koppers.

Also elected vice-presidents of Koppers International are Fred W. Rys, who will be manager of construction projects, and Frank B. Varga, who will be manager of process and royalty operations.

Bids Wanted

Drugs, 18,972 bots. aluminum hydroxide gel with magnesium trisilicate, 35,568 2-oz. bots. calamine lotion, modified, 384 1-oz. bots. iodine and zinc iodide glycerite, 10,128 1-pt. bots. belladonna tincture, USP, overseas pack, inv. 624, Apr. 6, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Glycerine, 22,599 10-lb. cans, USP, East & West Coast, overseas pack, inv. 638, Apr. 4, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Insecticide, 1,220 gals. DDT and lindane, Pensacola, Fla., inv. N140-1153, Apr. 6, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Paint, 56 gals. tint base paint, 1,000 gals. oil, interior, non-penetrating flat paint, 48 gals. oil, flat, for use on interior walls and ceilings paint, 120 gals. primer coating (primer-sealer), pigmented oil, plaster and wallboard, 48 gals. paint, linseed oil type, intended primarily for exterior use as topcoat on wood and metal, etc., 8 items, inv. KC-44131, Apr. 3, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 2306 E. Bannister Road, Kansas City 14, Mo.; 1,440 11-oz. cans alum. silver, black, red enamel, inv. 176, Apr. 11, Patrick AFB, Fla., Contracting Officer; 100 gals. interior, semigloss, oil base paint, 10 gals. interior, flat oil base paint, 20 gals. interior, semigloss oil base paint, 110 gals. interior, flat, oil base paint, 60 gals. semi-gloss interior, oil base paint, etc., (16 items) inv. 65, Apr. 12, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Plattsburgh AFB, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

76,000 lbs. cuprous oxide, tech. pigment, East & West Coast, inv. 1405, Apr. 17, 1,200 ½ pt. cans clear, gloss, cellulose nitrate lacquer, 1,200 cans of 3.096 qts. same, inv. 1367, Apr. 16; 16,212 gals. ready mixed, oil, exterior paint, Sharpe Gen. Depot, inv. 1309, Apr. 13; 12,750 gals. reflectorized, traffic paint for runway, 2,050 gals. same for taxiway, East & West Coast, inv. 1354, Apr. 5; 500 gals. lusterless, exterior, glyceryl phthalate enamel, 400 gals. shellac varnish, East & West Coast, inv. 1339, Apr. 5; 7,205 gals. lusterless enamel, 130 kits, lacquer, vinyl resin, gasoline and water resistant, for brushing, spraying or dipping, East and West Coast, inv. 1187, Apr. 13; 2,845 gals. general purpose, lacquer resisting syn. primer, East and West Coast, inv. 1331, Apr. 13, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium phosphate, 400 cwt., tribasic, tech., inv. 10057, Apr. 10, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.

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Volume 169 **April 2, 1956** **Number 14**

Health Care in Industry

Under the sponsorship of the Occupational Health Institute, a luncheon in the National Industrial Health Conference in Philadelphia, April 27, will be addressed by a medical doctor, a labor union official, and the head of the NAM industrial relations division. Things have changed over the past forty years. In 1915, according to what a personnel executive from the chemical industry told the American Academy of Occupational Medicine at its annual meeting about two months ago, occupational medicine was "about as popular as a fox in a henhouse. The medical fraternity—a hotbed of rugged individualism then as now—looked down upon the so-called 'contract' doctor. Industrial employees . . . believed that pre-employment examinations by the company doctor constituted an invasion of their rights . . . a great many employers felt that company medical service would be a needless expense." If a workman regarded a job as too hazardous, "he could apply somewhere else."

Today, there is nothing remarkable about an engineering company's having operated a corrective program for alcoholism for ten years; although nobody will contend that alcoholism is an occupational disease there or that an employee's rights are being invaded. Cancer is not an occupational disease in the instrument industry; but one company in that field has recently found seven cases of cancer, along with incidents of tuberculosis and other major diseases, among apparently healthy employees under its health-maintenance plan.

Industrial hygiene, industrial health, occupational health—call it what you will—is one of the most important matters demanding the attention of business management. There is much to commend in the fact that it is getting a steadily increasing measure of proper attention. The results are encouragingly rewarding. There is still much to be learned, as there is in all areas of health care. And the widely evident desire to learn on the part of those who can best make use if the knowledge supports an expectation that the Philadelphia conference will be well attended.

Research for Agriculture

Research promotion and expansion are being urged earnestly upon the textile industry. Service in that direction is being offered along new lines to agriculturists with a stated purpose of helping them to make more money out of their farming. There are a number of reasons why those two of the many advocatings of the need for research should be aimed at product improvement and diversification and better marketing practices. Those are the things in which progressiveness is sadly lacking.

Consumers are asking why they cannot get potatoes of the quality common before the era of world wars. They are beginning to inquire similarly with reference to various popular textile fabrics. They are not buying Japanese cottons because they do not want anything better.

The cotton empire of the southern states of this country is too much dependent upon government propping. It should develop a broad research program really fitted to its present needs. Those are the two things mentioned above—a better major product and a diversification of crops. One of the big whittlers of the cotton empire are synthetic fibers. Much can be done by way of some research and plenty of push to get over onto that side also.

There is more than a little objecting in other areas to the diverting of cotton acreage to the production of other crops on which the objecting areas depend—a reflection of the cotton area's attitude toward rayon and other synthetics. So, it might be well for the cottonites to look into the possibilities of devoting progressive attention to the growing of bamboo which is being pushed as a source of cellulose as a material for rayon production. Even though bamboo is not an annual crop—that is not wholly a disadvantage—it can be a paying one. The market for cellulose of the type available from bamboo is not confined to the rayon industry. And bamboo has much usefulness otherwise than as a source of cellulose.

Promoting Pan-American Goodwill

Under a proclamation by President Eisenhower, next week will be Pan-America Week, climaxing in Pan-America Day April 14. Of the scores of weeks and days variously set up for some sort of observance here, there, and everywhere in this country, the Pan-American period presents a particularly appealing opportunity for widespread promotion of mutally beneficial commercial, political, and social economic relations throughout the Western Hemisphere. The proclamation of the occasion is but a green light for the undertaking of much. The performance essential thereto presents a job for everybody.

A start was made last week at the political top with reference to the northern member of the hemisphere in a conference of the chief executives of Canada, Mexico, and the United States. The results of that conference in the way of reactions throughout Pan-America will not be evident for some time. There was some adverse criticism of the project in certain sections of the southern continent, manifested along lines similar to those of political and commercial criticism in this country of several international setups. There were expressions of fear that a hemisphere bloc was in the making, which could and would mean no good to national handling of foreign and even domestic affairs, and might do real harm to the usefulness of the Organization of American States. Although those fears were largely allayed before the conference was opened, it is not possible to foresee what may be or will be inferred on the basis of preconceived notions from what the North American neighbors had to say about their mutual problems and the effective handling of attempts at their solving.

All those who have ever given any thought to any aspect of the relations of North and South America know that much can be done to prevent and to counteract undesirable aspects of such inferences by way of appropriate observance of the occasion for promotion of Pan-American goodwill. That potentiality is especially presented in connection with the observance commercially. Consequently, it is to be urged that business in this country give due and appreciative recognition to such things as the entrance of Argentina and Chile upon progress toward their objectives of economic reconstruction; that the petroleum aspects of the Argentine program and in that announced for Venezuela three months ago be given adequate attention. It must be still further recognized that the natural and industrial resources of Latin America are getting a great deal of real working attention in Europe—including the incompatible northeastern section of that continent. There is something useful to be learned from the date that in most instances European imports — also Canadian — from Latin America are well in excess of their exports to that part of the world.

The best opportunity for the doing of real good for basically promotive Pan-American relations lies in the social areas—including tourism which is about equally commercial. Every community in the United States should endeavor to learn all that it can from the current experiments by Kansas City and Miami, among a number of cities, in the sending of friendship groups to Latin America. Similar action on the part of specific business groups could do a deal of good in both directions. The community friendship ventures have commercial aspects, but they are being presented quite differently from the all-too-common peddler procedure and will be devoted in large part to a study of the preferences of Latin Americans for European methods of doing business, especially with reference to credit practices.

The best thing that can come by way of developmental observance of Pan-American Week and Day is better personal acquaintance among the peoples of the many Pan-American nations. That will require some measure of better understanding of the peculiarities of the various peoples—including those of the group which is known wholly to itself and largely in the Eastern Hemisphere by the designation, "Americans." Socially, commercially, and politically, it is highly desirable that every Pan-American people accept every other one as American. Of course there are differences among them—just as there are among Georgians, Vermonters, Iowans, Kentuckians, Nevadans, Texans, and Oregonians—none of which is a roadblock against goodwill—or good sense.

Washington Talks It Over

Census Bureau Cutbacks on Monthly Export Report Items Expected to Cause Headaches Among Economists.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Economists, researchers and others interested in the export of chemicals and other products from the United States will find their jobs made a little more difficult this year. The Bureau of Census has cut back sharply on the number of commodities to be detailed in its monthly export report, starting with the January report, FT 410, to be out in a few weeks.

The reason for retrenching is the fact that the volume of import entries and export declarations from which the foreign trade statistics are compiled has risen substantially for some time without there being a proportional increase in the appropriations available for the compilation work. This has meant that compilation and release of the information was being delayed more and more.

What the agency has done with respect to export statistics is to cut back sharply on the number of commodity classifications to be included in the monthly report.

Out of some 2,800 schedule B classifications, the information will be presented for only about 1,520 classes. In the case of chemicals and related products, the 300-odd schedule B classifications are being reduced in number to about 160.

The classifications that will be reported on will be found in a new schedule G which is available from the bureau. It lists the applicable schedule G number for each commodity class and the schedule B number for the commodities now included. Those persons who want to get the information on exports on some particular product which now may be grouped with other commodities can get it from the bureau on a cost basis.

Award to CSS

The oils and peanut division and the New Orleans office of the Commodity Stabilization Service have just received some well-deserved plaudits from the Washington bosses.

The much-coveted "Certificate of Merit" has just been awarded to the division and the New Orleans office "for unusually successful handling and disposition of large volume of cottonseed oil for CCC in an orderly manner without disrupting normal markets so as to minimize losses to CCC and to develop a market for future export sales of cottonseed oil through private channels."

Visitors will see the citation embossed on a plaque and hanging in the office of James Thigpen, chief of the oils and peanut division.

Chemical Engineer Study

Results of the international conference held in London March 21 through 23, 1955, on the "function and training of the chemical engineer" are now available in printed form from the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). The International Cooperation Administration recently made note of this fact in one of its bulletins.

The London conference was the outgrowth of the visit of one of the many technical teams from Europe to look over the American chemical industry in 1952. The team had come to the conclusion that the reason why the American chemical industry was so far ahead was because of the rapid development of the profession of chemical engineer.

The conference dealt with three main aspects of the question—necessity for more chemical engineers and more schools of chemistry; necessity for more financial support of chemical engineering research; and necessity for more general recognition of the importance of the chemical engineer in modern industry.

Book Shelf

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS. Edited by Albert S. Carlston. Cloth; 494 pages, 7x10 inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $12.50.

Each chapter of this book contains charts, maps, tables, and statistics, and describes economic geographic conditions necessary for profitable production. The book is designed to help the reader select the best location for his plant, plan economical production for bigger profits, and anticipate changes in raw material sources and product markets.

Such factors as climate, soil, topography, water resources, minerals, fuels, labor, markets, capital, management, and transportation are discussed and evaluated. The book was compiled by experts in each locality. It should be of interest to both industrialists and those who finance industrial developments.

RADIOACTIVE DEPOSITS IN CALIFORNIA. Special report No. 49. By George W. Walker, Tom G. Lovering and Hal A. Stephens, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. Stiff paper; 38 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. San Francisco: Division of Mines. 50 cents.

This is a report on reconnaissance examinations between 1948 and 1954 which confirmed the presence of radioactive materials at more than ninety-two locations. Twenty such materials are listed, ranging from allanite to zircon. Deposits in four provinces are described; economic evaluation is outlined, and suggestions are given for prospecting for uranium and thorium.

FMC in the chemical world

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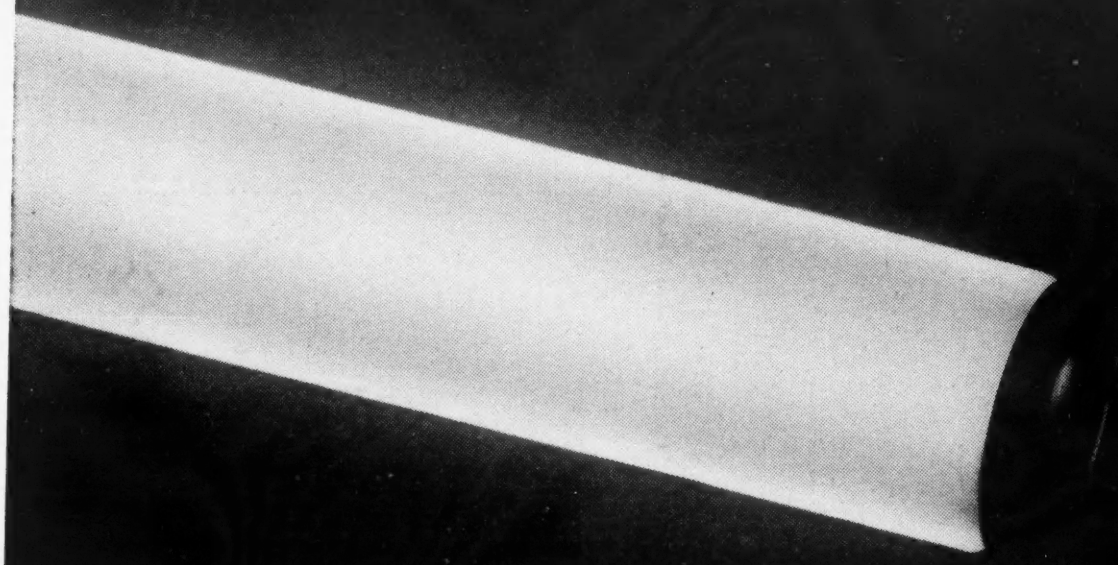


The ability of Mallinckrodt research and production chemists to control purity, maintain uniformity from the pilot plant through the production plant stages has played an important part in the growth of the electronics industry. This is particularly true of chemicals needed to manufacture phosphors for *fluorescent lamps.*

The year 1938 marked the advent of the first commercial fluorescent lamp. Production in 1945 was 37 million fluorescent lamps. During the last four years it has averaged over 90 million per year.

At the inception, the average life rating of a fluorescent lamp was only 100 hours . . . efficiency was extremely low. By 1948 life rating had been increased to approximately 3000 hours, but the efficiency drop was as much as 40% after only 1000 hours.

The problem: ***manufacturing the proper halo-phosphate phosphors.***

The pure *calcium phosphate dibasic* needed was not commercially available. The industry called on Mallinckrodt whose experienced technical staff produced laboratory samples in a matter of days. Large-scale factory production was underway within a month after laboratory samples were approved.

Mallinckrodt had again substantiated its reputation to provide the *right chemical* processed to the exact degree of purity and proper physical form *at a strategic time.*

Mallinckrodt maintains high purity standards in the following partial list of chemicals used extensively in the electronics industry:

ACIDS
Acetic Acid
Boric Acid
Chromic Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid
Nitric Acid
Sulfuric Acid

ALUMINUM
Aluminum Chloride
Aluminum Nitrate

AMMONIUM
Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonium Phosphate Dibasic

BARIUM
Barium Acetate
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride
Barium Nitrate

CADMIUM
Cadmium Chloride
Cadmium Nitrate
Cadmium Sulfate

CALCIUM
Calcium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Calcium Fluoride
Calcium Nitrate
Calcium Phosphate Dibasic

COPPER
Cupric Sulfate
Cuprous Chloride

LITHIUM
Lithium Carbonate
Lithium Chloride
Lithium Sulfate

MAGNESIUM
Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesium Oxide

MANGANESE
Manganese Carbonate
Manganese Sulfate

MERCURY
Mercury Metal
Mercuric Oxide

NICKEL
Nickel Nitrate

POTASSIUM
Potassium Cyanide
Potassium Dichromate

SILICA
Silicic Acid

SILVER
Silver Cyanide
Silver Nitrate
Silver Oxide

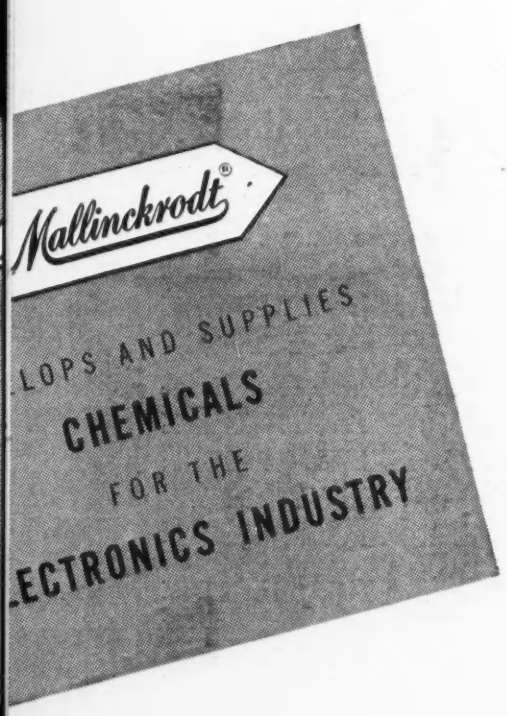
SODIUM
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Dichromate
Sodium Hydroxide

SOLVENTS AND ORGANICS
Benzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chloroform
Ether
Ethyl Acetate
Isopropyl Alcohol
Methyl Alcohol
Toluene

STEARATES
Calcium Stearate
Magnesium Stearate
Zinc Stearate

STRONTIUM
Strontium Chloride
Strontium Nitrate

ZINC
Zinc Metal
Zinc Chloride
Zinc Oxide
Zinc Sulfate



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Heavy Chemicals

Aluminum prices were up last week, in keeping with the unusual strength which has been shown by the nonferrous metals market for some time. Manganese dioxide was jacked up five dollars per ton by importers, effective April 1. Both rises were brought about by an accumulation of labor, production and freight costs. Magnesium silicofluoride went up fractionally.

If there was a slowup due to declining automobile production last week, producers were not aware of it. Steel production remained high, and accounted for large volume shipments of acids.

Plating chemicals, notably chromic acid, continued to run strong. Hydrofluoric acid continued to be devoured in large quantity by stainless steel fabricators.

Rayon staple production rates were high, and consumed large volumes of sulfuric acid, caustic soda, zinc sulfate and other chemicals.

Looking into the second quarter, most producers believed the trend in pricing would be to hold the line on most of the heavy chemicals.

Current prices for caustic potash and other industrial potassium materials were expected to hold through May. Prices after that time will be predicated on contracts issued for raw material.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 24, at 102.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 103.9 percent for the previous week and 97.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Demand remained strong and active in heavy industrial areas. Producers indicated that heavy supplies of byproduct acid in the south had not been as burdensome in the past few weeks.

This was thought due to captive use of acid by a producer of vinyl chloride. The producer had formerly marketed a substantial quantity of byproduct acid.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Demand for stainless steel continued to be in large volume, despite the shortage of nickel. It was thought that heavy manufacture of low-nickel stainless was responsible for maintaining consumption of acid at a good rate.

Acid, Sulfuric—Movement of acid to the rayon industry remained heavy. Steel production and fabrication also accounted for large volume shipments.

Steel production last week was estimated at 2,400,000 tons, or 97.5 percent of capacity, as against actual output of 2,449,000 tons, or 99.5 percent of capacity the previous week by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Aluminum Hydrate — Producers anticipated no changes in this or other aluminum chemicals during the coming quarter. While aluminum metal prices went up last week, it was pointed out that the chemicals are not based on metal; hence, no price changes are expected.

Chlorine — Inquiry was firmly maintained. There were persistent reports of local tight spots, but most sources felt that the market was in better balance than previously.

Copper Sulfate—Demand continued strong despite high prices put into effect last week owing to higher copper.

Production and shipments of copper sulfate in January were at substantially lower rates than in December, mainly because of a strike at one of the principal producers, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments were in excess of production and stocks dropped 11 percent. Foreign trade data for January are not available. In December receipts of 68 tons of copper sulfate were recorded and exports were 2,696 tons.

Lime — Domestic sales of open-market lime in November decreased slightly from the previous month's, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Sales in November declined to 791,566 tons from 830,689 tons in October, but were higher than the 664,156 tons sold in November, 1954.

Magnesium Silicofluoride—Producers scheduled higher prices, effective April 1. Magnesium silicofluoride was newly quoted at 10½c. to 12c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Manganese Dioxide—The price of African manganese dioxide was advanced $5 per ton, effective April 1. Higher transoceanic freight rates, mining costs, and labor contributed to the increase.

Potash, Caustic—Producers anticipated no price changes for the coming quarter. It was emphasized that future KOH pricing, as well as that for other industrial potash chemicals, would be predicated on raw material contracts coming due after May 31.

Soda Ash—Buying interest continued brisk for light and dense ash. Glass, aluminum and phosphate consumers kept the market strong.

Soda, Caustic — Rayon, paper, chemical and other end uses operated at a high rate of activity, thus accounting for large volume shipments. Prices continued without change.

Price Trends

Advanced
Aluminum, 1½c. per lb.
Silver, ⅛c. per oz.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 1, 1955
101.15	101.15	101.19	98.44

For Current Prices see Page 9

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Producers increased aluminum across the board by 1½c. per pound last week. Pigs were newly priced at 24c. per pound, 10,000 pound lots, freight allowed, and ingots, 25.9c. same basis.

Total preliminary production for 1955 was 1,565,785 tons, 7 percent greater than the final annual figure for 1954, establishing a new all time annual record. Output increased steadily throughout the year, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Domestic bauxite production during the fourth quarter of 1955 increased 6 percent from the preceding quarter, according to the Bureau. However, on an annual basis, production in 1955 showed a decrease of 9.4 percent compared with 1954. Arkansas accounted for 96 percent of the domestic production in 1955.

Antimony—Smelter production of primary antimony in the fourth quarter totaled 2,200 tons, the highest reported for the year, and a 5 percent increase over output in the third quarter according to the Bureau of Mines.

Output for the year was 3 percent higher than the 7,900 tons produced in 1954. Although domestic mine production was about the same as in the third quarter, total production for 1955 dropped 17 percent from the 1954 level to 633 tons.

Consumption of antimony totaled 3,400 short tons in the fourth quarter, the highest recorded since the third quarter of 1953. Total consumption for 1955 was expected to remain virtually unchanged from the 12,200 tons consumed in the preceding year. Of the total quantity used, about 61 percent went into nonmetal products and 39 percent into metal products.

Stocks of antimony held by consumers, dealers and smelters on December 31, were 14 percent above the 7,300 tons on hand the end of

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6116

Heavy Chemicals

the third quarter and 15 percent above the 7,200 tons reported on hand the beginning of the year.

Chromium — Domestic consumption of chromite in 1955 was an all-time high, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports were higher than in any year except 1953. Stocks in the hands of industry decreased during the year.

Production of chromium chemicals during the year was about 118,200 short tons, an increase of almost 20 percent over 1954.

Copper — American metal continued priced at 46c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Foreign origin copper, however, was priced on the basis of London quotations, in an attempt to get more metal into this country.

Mercury—The market continued soft. Metal was quoted at $258 to $260 per flask, spot.

Selenium—Production of metallic selenium and selenium compounds in December was 85,712 pounds of contained selenium, according to reports received from selenium producers by the Bureau of Mines.

The output was 6.4 percent less than the November production of 91,577 pounds, 11.6 percent above the average of the first six months of 1955, and 22.5 percent above the average monthly production in 1954.

Silver—Bullion rose fractionally, and was quoted at 91¼c. per ounce, spot.

Tin—Spot tin was quoted at $1 per pound, Friday. The International Tin Study Group, in its February Statistical Bulletin, estimated U. S. industrial consumption of primary tin in December at 5,000 long tons (November, 5,010; December, 1954, 4,330) and the 1955 total at 60,240 long tons (1954, 54,427).

Drums of
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One of our Pennsylvania customers says he likes Hooker flake caustic soda, because it's easy to handle in the oil fields.

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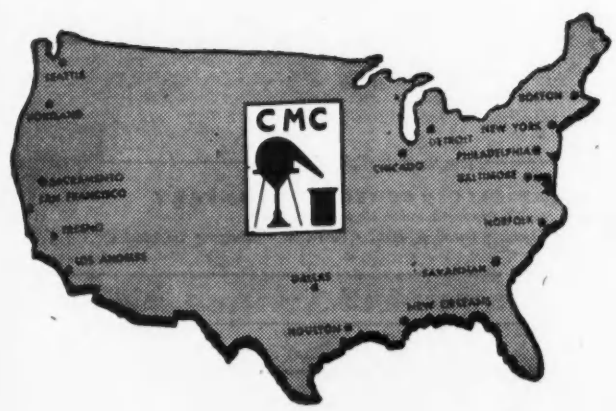

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CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK — APRIL 23-28 — *A Better America Through Chemical Progress*

Aliphatic Organics

The aliphatic organic chemicals market entered the second quarter last week with a number of price changes. Itaconic acid, a chemical first put into commercial production last year, was reduced 5c. per pound. Simultaneously, the manufacturer increased the number of grades of the acid available to two, a technical and a purified grade. A new lower cost process for the manufacture of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol was responsible for a 7 to 9c. reduction in the price of that chemical, effective April 1. At the same time, the number of grades listed was reduced to one. This grade was said to be equivalent, quality-wise, to the distilled product formerly offered. Offerings of industrial grade tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol will be discontinued when present stocks are exhausted, the manufacturer stated.

On the upward side, price increase in acetone and carbon disulfide became effective at the start of the new quarter. Acetone was advanced 1c. per pound while carbon disulfide was boosted 20c. per hundred pounds in tankcars. Higher freight costs influenced the latter while the acetone hike was due to a number of factors, transportation costs being important. There had been persistent rumors for some time of an impending rise in acetone prices which were said to be necessary due to the narrow profit margin under which most producers were operating. The increase was expected to restore profit margins to a more equitable plane, it was sad.

The following group of organic solvent materials were affected by a ½c. rise in drum price differentials on April 1: ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, hexylene glycol, isobutyl alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl carbinol, isoamyl alcohol, isobutyl acetate, refined fusel oil, amyl alcohol, propyl acetate, methyl isobutyl ketone, ethyl amyl ketone, tertiary amyl alcohol, amyl acetate, butyl acetate and propyl alcohol. Ethyl, isopropyl and diacetone alcohols were advanced 3c. per gallon in carlot and less than carlot drum quantities.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acetone, 1c. per lb.
Carbon disulfide, 20c. per cwt.

Reduced

Acid, itaconic, 5c. per lb.
Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, 7c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 1, 1955
131.08	130.96	131.02	130.44

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acetone—The price of acetone was advanced 1c. per pound last week in tankcars to 8 cents. Drum carlots and less than carlots were advanced 1½c. per pound, to 10½c. and 11½c., respectively. The seeming anomaly of the ½c. higher increase in drum quantities over the tankcar price boost was attributed to the almost universal increase of ½c. affecting drum quantities of the solvent group which became effective on April 1.

Overall demand for acetone was reported to be running at excellent levels. That consumption has been high was evident in view of the price increase, an action not customarily taken if demand is slow, it was noted. Acetone supplies were reportedly adequate to accommodate industrial needs and expected to remain sufficient, barring any unexpected emergency or development which might have the effect of increasing consumption. Production capacity for acetone has been estimated to be more than ample for the country's needs since the phenol-cumene process came on stream with acetone a by-product.

Production of acetone in 1955 totaled 539,247,041 pounds according to a preliminary estimate made by the United States Tariff Commission. Production in January this year amounted to 49,009,484 pounds.

Butyl Alcohol—Prices were advanced ½c. per pound last week, effective April 1, on drum quantities of this and other lacquer solvents. The price hike was attributed to higher shipping costs as well as rising costs of labor and containers. The increase was the second such advance in price to affect drum quotations this year. On January 1, it was remembered, butanol was advanced a similar amount across-the-board. This latest increase does not affect the basic tankcar price, however.

Production of normal butyl alcohol totaled 227,811,770 pounds in 1955 according to a preliminary report of the Tariff Commission. Production in January amounted to 19,067,537 pounds.

Carbon Disulfide—Tankcar prices were advanced 20c. per hundred pounds, effective April 1. The advance, which was announced earlier last month, was attributed to higher freight costs resulting from the increase in rates some weeks ago.

Demand for carbon disulfide was reported to be running at strong levels. Supplies were adequate to meet trade requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Production of carbon disulfide in 1955, as reported in a preliminary report issued by the United States Tariff Commission aggregated 564,730,676 pounds. Production in January of this year totaled 52,618,531 pounds.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for ethyl acetate was reported to be progressing at a satisfactory rate. Resumption of accelerated production schedules in the automotive industry was said to have been felt in some quarters with a concommittant rise in orders for lacquer materials. Supplies of ethyl acetate were reported ample to meet current requirements and expected to continue.

Pricewise, there was a ½c. increase in drum quantity quotations last week. Effective April 1, carlot and less than carlot drum quantities were advanced ½c. per pound. The increase was ascribed to higher all-around costs of production and delivery.

Ethyl Alcohol—Demand for ethanol continues to move at a brisk clip. Supplies were ample for current needs while drum prices were boosted 3c. per gallon, effective April 1, in line with the overall advance in solvent prices on that date.

Glycerin—A recent appraisal of the glycerin market in 1955 indicated that demand was exceptionally good and was particularly strong at the end of the year. Consensus of opinion appears to be that 1956 will be another good year and may well see business activity at a higher level than last year. As glycerine usage traditionally follows general business conditions, the upward trend of glycerine disappearance should continue. On the supply side, an abundancy of glycerine seems assured. The rapid decline in soap production experienced for the last five years was arrested in 1955, and substantial glycerine recovery from this source in 1956 was anticipated.

In addition, crude glycerine derived from fat-splitting operations promises to grow in volume. Price stability, long sought after in the glycerine industry, was an established fact last year. All indications point to a continuance of this trend, it was said.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Demand for isopropyl alcohol was reported to be

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Aliphatic Organics

running at a good rate. Supplies were ample to meet consumers' requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Prices were advanced 3c. per gallon last week on drum quantities. Tankcar lots were unaffected by the increase, which was primarily attributed to the increase in freight rates recently announced, although higher costs of production were also factors.

Itaconic Acid—A price reduction of 5c. per pound went into effect this week for itaconic acid. Simultaneously, the manufacturer made available two grades, technical and purified.

The new schedule was as follows:—Technical grade, 43c. per pound in drum carlots; 44c. in less than carlot drum quantities. The purified grade of itaconic acid was quoted at 53c. in drum carlots and 54c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol — A price reduction ranging from 7 to 9c. per pound went into effect on this chemical on April 1. It was simultaneously announced by the manufacturer that as soon as current stocks of industrial grade tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol are used up, offerings of the material will be discontinued. One grade of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol will be offered after April 1, which is equivalent quality-wise, to the distilled product which had been offered in the past.

The new price schedule for tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol was as follows:—Tankcars, 36½c. per pound, delivered East of Denver, 1c .higher west of Denver; drum carloads or truckloads, f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn.; less than carload or truckload of drums, 38c., f.o.b. Memphis, and 40c., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.

Solvay Sales Department Makes Five Appointments

Five appointments in the sales department of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, have been announced.

Hugh W. Causey has been named an assistant director of sales. Robert P. Baynard succeeds Mr. Causey as branch manager of the Charlotte, N. C., sales branch.

Robert L. Reynolds has become manager of the newly established organic chemicals section; George R. Barclay, assistant to manager of special alkalies section, and Ronald Lovatt assumes the position of supervisor of calcium chloride section.

Corrosion-Proofing Data Offered By Pennsalt Engineering Dep't

A new brochure on corrosion-proofing materials and technics containing detailed information on cement mortars, interliners for masonry construction and protective coatings and linings for surface treatment is offered by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's corrosion engineering department.

The eight-page illustrated booklet contains sections describing the various Pennsalt materials for corrosion proof masonry construction and technics for application based on studies of thousands of corrosion-proof masonry installations laid up in Pennsalt cement mortars over periods of ten to twenty years.

Newcomen Will Pay Honor To Allied, Pres. Emmerich

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and its president, Frederick J. Emmerich, will be honored at the National Newcomen dinner to be held in New York, April 19.

Mr. Emmerich will be introduced by William Hilles Ward, vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The dinner is set for 7 o'clock in the ballroom of the Pierre hotel.

V.-C. Puts Battle on Board

John Stewart Battle, former governor of Virginia, has been elected to the board of directors of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va. Mr. Battle is also a director of American Gas and Electric Company, and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

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ALKATERGES are recommended as dispersants for flattening agents in varnishes and enamels and for any finely divided solid in nonpolar liquids.

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Since most of their salts are somewhat oil soluble, ALKATERGES can be used to tie up acidity from deterioration of oils or of additives. Useful also as perspiration acid neutralizers in corrosion preventive oils.

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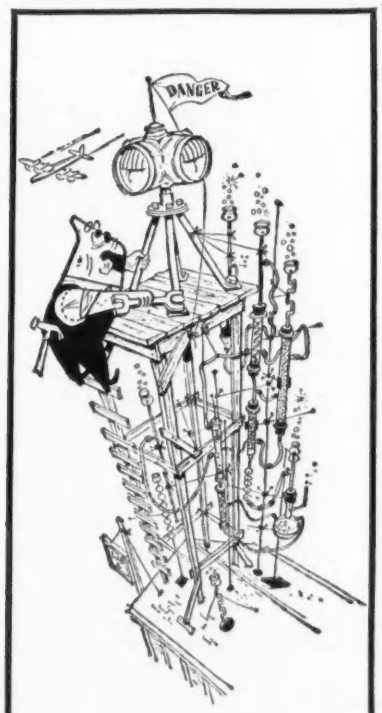

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Conditions in the textile and leather chemicals market continued on a firm basis. New business was spotty and restricted to nearby requirements. On the other hand consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities of most materials against former contracts. The only weakness noted was in flake egg albumin due to seasonal increase of production. Prices were dropped 8 cents per pound, while other egg derivatives were quotably unchanged. Replacements of Brazilian tapioca flour were stronger due to limited stocks available for nearby shipment. Shipments were slightly higher, following improvement in demand. Buying interest for potato starch was quite active for spot delivery. Shipments from Maine continued firm and trading took place at the recent advance. Grinders were not anxious sellers and awaited the completion of potato purchases by the government for shipment abroad. Good consuming demand was noted for corn starch and dextrin. Sago flour on spot was in limited supply and closely held.

Tanners continued to confine demand for tanning materials to nearby shipment. Primary markets remained steady at prevailing quotations.

Production of cattle hide and kip side leathers in January was estimated at 2,186,000, slightly lower than 2,254,000 in December it was reported by Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins amounted to 819,000 compared with 807,000 in December; goat and kid skins, 2,250,000 skins against, 2,208,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,212,000 compared with 2,288,000. Shoe production in January and February was 15 percent above the first two months last year, with the smallest gain taking place in boys' shoes. First quarter output was estimated at 164,139,000 pairs or 9.3 percent more than in the same period in 1955 and represents a record high for first quarter production. Actual production in the first 1955 quarter totaled 150,219,000 pairs against 135,891,000 in 1954 and 147,838,000 in 1953.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 8c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 1, 1955
106.97	106.99	107.85	102.11

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates — Good demand was reported for immediate requirements. Deliveries against contracts continued in steady request. Prices were firm at current levels.

Sodium Acetate—Market remained unchanged and firm. Demand was fairly active for prompt delivery.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for prompt needs. Prices were without change and steady.

Sulfonated Oils—Trading was reported spotty and for actual needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Inquiry was improved for spring delivery. Quotations were unchanged at 65c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin — Consumers continued to take good sized lots for prompt requirements. Market was steady at prevailing quotations. Gum was quoted at $9.18 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $8.92; dark canary, $9.02 and white, $8.76, same basis. Less carlots commanded a premium of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch — Good volume was moved for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.17 per 100 pounds, carlots, paperbags, New York delivery and powder, $7.29, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was increased 664,000 bushels to 54,509,000 bushels for the week ending March 23, compared with 41,370,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin — This market was easier, reflecting increased production and light business. Flake was lower at $2.12 to $2.14 per pound and powder, $2.16 to $2.18 per pound, spot depending upon quantity. Technical was unchanged and ranged from 83c. to 90c. per pound, same basis.

Egg Yolk—Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. Business continued fair, chiefly for actual needs. Spot stocks were quoted at $1.02 to $1.04 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—This market remained firm, with trading reported at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Offerings were not liberal. Demand for spot stocks was quite active on the basis of 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. The market in Idaho remained steady and unchanged at 6c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, and 6/10c. less for shipment to eastern points.

Sago Flour—Business continued spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery. Stocks on spot were not heavy and well held. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound and refined, 8½c. to 8¾c. exwarehouse depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Replacements from Brazil were firmer and slightly higher. Buying interest was fairly active and offers for shipment were raised to 6.2c. per pound, carlots, exdock for immediate. Supplies on spot were unchanged and held at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Siamese, medium grade was quoted at 5¾c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Offers for shipment were maintained at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Consuming interest was fairly active for prompt shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest was fair, and restricted to nearby shipment. African bark was available at $67 per ton, exdock; Colombian at $58 and Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, same basis for prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry was confined to nearby shipment. Primary markets was unchanged and steady. No. 1, assorted was quoted at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock; crushed, $78 and Bombay, $62, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Trading continued spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. Replacements were held at former levels. Solid ordinary, guaranteed 63 percent tannin quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Wattle — Primary market continued firm and quotably unchanged. Trading was light and for nearby shipment. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was held at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

Ethylbenzene was reduced 3½c. per pound effective immediately. The new tanklots price was 15c. per pound, freight equalized. No appreciable effect was immediately observed in the market for styrene monomer, the principal outlet for ethylbenzene. Styrene continued to move well, unchecked by the moderation of activity in the automotive industry, and figures of the Department of Commerce continued to reflect record consumption of rubber in January.

The dismal situation with respect to toluol remained. The decline in business with the automobile manufacturers and unabated heavy steel production did nothing to improve this trade.

Elsewhere, the market was still vigorous. Benzol was in balance. Naphthalene was strong. Cresols and cresylic acid were tight. There was a healthy market for phenol, with some plant capacity in reserve.

Phthalic anhydride production was sustained by improved supplies of naphthalene. Demand for phthalic was off a little.

Buying and production in general were heavy, and some of it may have been due to apprehension regarding labor negotiations in the steel industry slated for June.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production in the week ended April 1 would amount to 97.5 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,400,000 tons of steel. The figure is compared to 2,449,000 tons produced in the week previous, 2,459,000 tons produced in the corresponding week a month earlier and 2,278,000 tons turned out in the comparable week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Ethylbenzene, 3½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 1, 1955
115.01	115.02	114.89	114.68

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand for use in making synthetic phenol and styrene monomer sustained a balanced market. Production was again running close to capacity. Stocks were not accumulating at producers' warehouses, but consumers were able to get enough benzol without serious delay. Prices were unchanged.

Cresols — Demand continued strong. Imports were pretty well priced out of the market, and optimum domestic production was scarcely adequate to satisfy consumers' needs. Fractions with a high meta-para content were still most acutely in short supply. Prices were strong and unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—Demand continued undiminished at the higher prices put into effect by both coaltar and petroleum producers during the past few months. Resin manufacturers were still showing considerable interest. Manufacturers of tricresyl phosphate were unable to get enough raw material. Production quotas were still high. Prices remained unchanged.

Naphthalene — Domestic production of naphthalene, swelled by premium yields from accelerated coke-oven operation at the steel mills, was coming into balance with demand. Spring buying of refined naphthalene was putting on some additional pressure, but demand for crude for use in phthalic anhydride manufacture was being satisfied generally.

Demand in Europe was strong, and the spot market here in imports had pretty nearly dried up. A good bit of naphthalene was still coming into this country under contract to major consumers.

Phenol — There was now more than enough plant capacity, and some of it was idle. Most of the newer facilities were in operation, however, and a ready market was taking up output equivalent to about two-thirds of national capacity. The plastics industry continued to main-

Aromatic Chemicals Output: 1955

Following are statistics for production of certain coal chemicals during the year 1955 and in the month of January, 1956, as reported by the Tariff Commission. Annual figures are preliminary. Figures representing January cokeoven production of benzol, creosote oil, crude naphthalene and toluol are those previously published with other figures reported by the Bureau of Mines. Where no figure is given, it is because available data would have disclosed confidential information or because the data on hand were believed to be incomplete. Dyes are identified by color index or prototype number.

		Total Year 1955	January 1956
Acetanilide, tech. and USP	lbs.	2,782,711	220,250
Aniline	lbs.	131,998,703	11,874,180
Benzol, tar distillers	gals.	22,090,302	1,690,929
Cokeoven operators	gals.	173,956,039	16,276,149
Total from coal sources	gals.	196,046,341	17,967,078
Petroleum operators	gals.	104,969,439	8,661,529
Total from all sources	gals.	301,015,780	26,628,607
Creosote oil, tar distillers	gals.	91,772,022	9,277,419
Cokeoven operators	gals.	32,337,382	1,719,683
Total	gals.	124,109,404	10,997,102
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	20,663,045	879,013
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	11,138,500	.....
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	52,104,392	5,205,651
Dyes, C. I. 202, chrome blue black R	lbs.	1,674,290	51,724
C. I. 581, direct black EW	lbs.	5,924,483	299,988
P. 302, naphthol AS	lbs.	759,886	66,315
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	430,295,540	38,767,375
Naphthalene, crude, tar distillers	lbs.	260,260,657	24,801,825
Cokeoven operators	lbs.	184,792,085	15,718,116
Total crude	lbs.	445,052,742	40,519,941
Refined, tar distillers	lbs.	92,811,141	7,173,456
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources	lbs.	488,781,901	42,391,632
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	347,310,587	30,522,194
Styrene, from all plants	lbs.	1,011,857,133	100,043,444
Toluol, cokeoven operators	gals.	38,272,169	3,378,552
From other sources	gals.	148,710,989	11,818,165
Total from all sources	gals.	186,983,158	15,196,717
Xylol, from all sources	gals.	117,578,399	8,718,099

Coal Chemicals

tain strong demand. Production was regulated to keep supply and demand in even balance. Prices, unchanged since October 1 last, were steady and unchanged.

Toluol — The slow-down in automobile production was compounding the problems of this market. Production was continued at a high rate. Stocks continued to accumulate. Prices remained unchanged.

Intermediates

Benzotriazole — Orders of 1,000 pounds or more of technical grade benzotriazole were listed last week at $2.25 per pound at the works.

Smaller quantities were priced per pound at the works at $2.35 for 200 to 999 pounds, $2.45 for 100 to 199 pounds, $2.60 for 50 pounds, $2.60 for 25 pounds, $2.85 for 5 pounds.

Ethylbenzene—The tanklots price for 99 percent material was reduced 3½c. per pound effective immediately. Listed prices per pound were now 15c. for tanklots, 17c. for carlots or truck loads and 18c. for less than truckloads. One firm was offering the material in less than drumlots at 25c. per pound, which represents a 3c. per pound reduction in this quantity bracket. Shipping terms were freight equalized. Supply was ample.

There was no immediate effect apparent in the market for styrene, the principal outlet for ethylbenzene. Styrene prices, unchanged since a small adjustment was made at the first of the year, were regarded as stable.

Pentachlorophenol — This intermediate has been moving in increasing volume as a wood preservative, taking a bite out of the creosote market. Because of its less caustic properties, it has been favored in some instances where the wood must come in contact with the skin. A point in case is cross bars on telephone poles, where repairmen work.

An additional strong outlet was provided by recent approval of the Department of Agriculture for use of pentachlorophenol as a cotton defoliant. A minor market was operating in paints and varnish.

Sodium pentachlorophenate was in strong demand as a slime preventive in paper mills and other facilities using large quantities of water in manufacturing processes. There was some demand for it also as a fungicide.

Phthalic Anhydride — Manufacturers generally were now getting enough raw material to satisfy their requirements. Demand was off slightly, due in part to cut-back automotive manufacture and increasing ability of European countries to meet their requirements at home. Production continued at a good rate, and small inventories were building at producers' plants. Prices were unchanged and stable.

Styrene Monomer—The market was still strong and apparently sufficiently diversified to behave almost independently with respect to conditions in the automotive industry. Nor was any effect immediately apparent as a result of the reduction of ethylbenzene prices.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 1 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	934,007
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,770,617
Benzol	gals.	3,555,252
Coaltar	gals.	17,474,968
Creosote oil	gals.	677,908
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,781,222
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,556
Toluol	gals.	783,361
Xylol	gals.	225,969

BDSA Metals, Minerals Post Goes to Wm. White

William A. White, sr., has been appointed assistant Administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration, assuming primary responsibility for general supervision over four of the agency's industry divisions:—Aluminum and magnesium; copper; iron and steel, and miscellaneous metals and minerals.

Mr. White's experience in the minerals field goes back to 1916, when he was associated with the firm of Charles Hardy, Inc., New York, an organization of brokers, dealers, and producers of metal ores and alloying materials. During World War I, he prepared reports for trade papers on tungsten, vanadium, lead, tin, copper and other metals, and was associated at the same time with the War Trade and War Industries Board, as well as the New Jersey Concentrating Company, a processor of low grade ores.

From 1943 to 1949 he served as administrative director of the Union Mines Development Corporation, and was associated also with the Electro-Metallurgical Company—units of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. His duties were concerned principally with the Manhattan Project, which resulted in production of the atomic bomb.

In 1951 he was appointed director of the miscellaneous metals and minerals division of the National Production Authority.

Sodium Chlorate Output Jumps 25 Percent in 1955

United States production of sodium chlorate, which used about three-fourths of available capacity in 1955, was estimated by producers at close to 50,000 tons for that year, almost a 25 percent increase over the 1954 rate, according to the March, 1956, Chemical and Rubber Industry Report issued by the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

End-use data on all chlorates, perchlorates, and perchloric acid are stated in the study in terms of 100 percent sodium chlorate equivalent. On such a basis, consumption increased 12 percent from 1954 to 1955 with herbicides representing the largest tonnage end-use in both years.

The second largest end-use was in pulp and paper bleaching and other uses in order of magnitude were matches; explosives, pyrotechnics and propellants; defoliation (cotton, soybeans, etc.); chemical intermediates; metallurgical (metal treating and ore refining); sales to dealers; chemical processing; textile bleaching and dyes; exports; and other bleaching (flour, fats, oils, and waxes).

Korean Emergency Taxes Extended for One Year

Emergency increases in corporation taxes and certain excise levies which were imposed during the Korean crisis are being continued for another year. The senate passed the one-year extension bill, H. R. 9166, last week and the President was scheduled to sign it into law before midnight April 1.

Had the increases been allowed to expire with the close of March, it would have meant a loss of about $3.2 billion to the treasury. Among the increases being continued are those on corporation incomes of from 47 percent to 52 percent, and on distilled spirits from $9 per proof gallon to $10.50 per proof gallon.

The small business block in the senate, which earlier had announced plans to wage a fight for revision of the corporation tax structure to provide lower taxes on incomes of small businesses, failed to go through with its plans. They dropped the fight after chairman Harry Byrd of the senate finance committee promised that consideration would be given to their demands later this session.

Army Needs

—*Continued from page 7*

manager, Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company.

Paul L. Davies, president, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Fred Denig, vice-president and manager, production department, Koppers Company.

Ralph L. Evans, president, Evans Research & Development Corporation.

Aiken W. Fisher, president, Fisher Scientific Company.

William P. Gage, president, Grace Chemical Research & Development Company.

Edward F. Gamble, jr., regional vice-president, Monsanto Chemical Company.

John J. Grebe, director, nuclear and basic research department, Dow Chemical Company.

R. W. Hooker, vice-president, Hooker Electrochemical Company.

T. G. Hughes, president, Oronite Chemical Company.

H. L. Loynd, president, Parke, Davis & Co.

R. C. McCurdy, president, Shell Chemical Corporation.

Louis W. Munchmeyer, assistant general manager, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation.

Thomas S. Nichol, president, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

William B. Plummer, president, Indoil Chemical Company.

M. L. Sheely, technical director, auxiliaries group, Armour & Co.

Earl L. Whitford, president, Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company.

Atlas Founds Department, Makes Mulford Its Head

Kenneth E. Mulford will direct a new department established at Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., to handle license, patent and trade mark matters for all divisions and departments of the company, Ralph K. Gottschall, president, announced last week.

In addition to his new duties, Mr. Mulford will continue to serve as assistant to Edward J. Goett, vice-president in charge of Atlas' chemical division. Mr. Mulford has been with Atlas since 1934.

Roger R. Horton, manager of the Atlas legal staff, will be assistant director of the new department, with responsibility for work related to the company's explosive operations, and to the research and chemical engineering departments of the chemical division.

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Laboratory data sheet

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Type & Name	Properties and Uses	Solubility	Crystal Micron Size	Melting Point	Moisture Content
RIBOFLAVIN U.S.P. Roche Regular	Density and low electrostatic properties, plus virtual non-hygroscopicity provide easy handling in preparing powdered dietary supplements, pharmaceutical tablets, soft gelatin capsules and dry enrichment premixes.	0.140-.200 gram. per liter (See Note 1)	Under 20	275°-280°C.	0.8-1.5%
RIBOFLAVIN U.S.P. Roche Solutions Type	For use in parenteral solutions which approach or slightly exceed the maximum solubility of B_2. Less likely to crystallize out.	0.120 gram per liter (See Note 1)	Under 20	285°-290°C.	0.2-1.5%
RIBOFLAVIN-5'-Phosphate Sodium-Roche **Theoretical B_2 content: 73%** **Roche product: 70-73%**	Preferred for all solutions. Solubility properties allow high concentrations without use of solubilizers (See Note 2). Better taste; no bitter aftertaste as in riboflavin. Specially valuable for highly concentrated oral and parenteral multi-vitamin solutions (with or without ascorbic acid), elixirs, syrups, water-dispersible multivitamin formulations in gelatin capsules, tablets, lozenges.	Depends on pH (See Note 2)	Very fine crystal	Decomposes above 200°	Small percentage of water of crystallization

Note 1 In water at room temperature after shaking with excess for 24 hours.

Note 2 Solubility in water varies with pH as shown in table at right:

pH	Solubility
3.8	43 mg. per cc.
5.6	68 " " "
7.0	112 " " "

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The drugs and fine chemicals market entered the second quarter last week on a stable price basis. No changes were reported and it appeared probable that the second quarter would yield fewer changes than occurred during the early part of 1956 when a number of vitamin quotations were cut sharply. The sales outlook for the next quarter was good and supplywise, no difficulties were forecast. Competition will undoubtedly continue to intensify and it was expected that certain drugs such as reserpine and possibly some of the antibiotics, will undergo further price revisions.

The approach of warm weather normally heralds a stepup in demand for seasonal items which go into cosmetics, bottled drinks and photographic chemicals manufacture. Among these, the tartrates were reported to be in increased demand and pricewise, were very firm in the face of high raw materials costs and the likelihood that argols prices will remain high. Any outbreak of a 'hot' war in the Middle East could result in higher prices for tartrate raw materials, it was pointed out.

Citric acid was reported to be moving at a brisk rate of inquiry. The year-round consumption of citric acid has become quite considerable in recent years as a result of the large number of divergent uses to which it has been put. Its seasonal usage in soft drinks and fruit concentrates should further boost consumption to a new high this year. Supplies were adequate to meet trade requirements, on the whole. Sodium benzoate is also enjoying a brisk demand with seasonal inquiry contributing to the current high rate of consumption. Supplies were reported to be ample for the needs of most consumers while prices were firm. Silver nitrate, used in the manufacture of photographic chemicals, was moving at a satisfactory rate with supplies reported adequate. Prices were steady last week.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 1, 1955
65.84	65.84	65.84	67.34

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acetanilide—Demand for USP grade acetanilide continued at a routine rate. Consumption of pharmaceutical acetanilide is mainly limited to a few drugs manufacturers who use it in the formulation of analgesic preparations. Supplies were adequate to accommodate current needs and prices were steady.

Production of acetanilide (technical and USP grades combined) was reported to have amounted to 2,782,711 pounds last year, according to a preliminary estimate of the United States Tariff Commission. Production of the combined grades aggregated 220,250 pounds in January.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) was reported to be tapering off with the arrival of warmer weather. Although aspirin consumption hits its peak during the cold weather months, year-round use of aspirin is fairly constant and inquiry was expected to reach a stable level until the resumption of higher production in September. Supplies of aspirin were generally reported to be quite ample for current needs and were expected to continue. Prices were unchanged.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid amounted to 15,364,847 pounds last year, according to a recent report made by the Tariff Commission. Production during January this year totaled 1,224,628 pounds.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reported to be running at a brisk rate. The current low price of this material was said to have stimulated overall consumption and the increased emphasis upon diet supplementation with multivitamin preparations has boosted its usage in pharmaceutical compounds. Prices were quite firm, following the recent price decline and expected to hold steady through the second quarter.

Production of ascorbic acid and salts amounted to 2,368,554 pounds last year, according to a preliminary estimate issued by the United States Tariff Commission. Production in January this year aggregated 265,593 pounds.

Caffeine—Producers report demand to be running at a good seasonally increasing rate. The overall outlook, consumptionwise, for the coming quarter was bright. Although there has been some customary easing in inquiry from pharamceutical manufacturers, soft drink bottlers were said to be taking up the slack. Supplies were ample to accommodate current trade requirements and were expected to continue. Prices were steady.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for the USP grade of ethyl ether was reported to be routine. Supplies were adequate to meet demand and prices were unchanged.

Production of USP and technical grades of ethyl ether combined, totaled 68,452,313 pounds in 1955, according to a preliminary estimate of the Tariff Commission. Production in January totaled 6,997,957 pounds.

Niacin—The market was reportly holding at a steady rate of inquiry last week. Supplies were sufficient to cope with consumers' needs and expected to continue in the second quarter. Prices were unchanged.

Production of nicin and niacinamide totaled 2,053,474 pounds in 1955, the Tariff Commission reports. Production of these compounds in January totaled 205,678 pounds.

Pyridoxine—Demand for vitamin B_6 (pyridoxine) continues at routine levels. The market was stable, pricewise, following the reduction which occurred in mid-February. The outlook for the immediate future was for continued inquiry with prices holding steady through the coming quarter. Supplies were adequate to meet trade needs.

A preliminary total for pyridoxine production last year was recently issued by the Tariff Commission. During 1955, an aggregate of 29,675 pounds of the vitamin was produced.

Sulfa Drugs—Overall demand for the sulfonamide group was said to be slowly on the uptrend. Credited with a good deal of the increased popularity of sulfonamides was the use of the so-called triple sulfas in combination with antibiotics. These combinations were said to be more effect with fewer side reactions in many applications than more recent drugs used.

Supplies of sulfa drugs were said to be ample to meet current demand while prices were steady. Production of sulfa drugs totaled 2,259,973 pounds in 1955, according to a preliminary estimate of the Tariff Commission while output in January amounted to 236,129 pounds.

Thiamin—Consumption of thiamin derivatives continues at satisfactory pace. The overall growth potential for this vitamin was said

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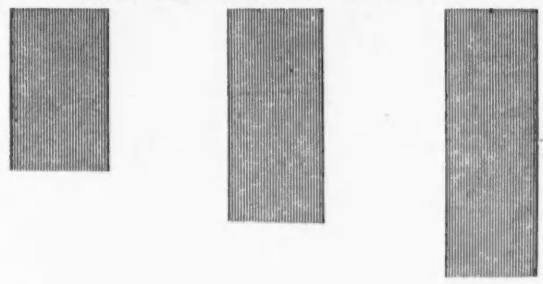

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

to be substantial in view of the increasing popularity of multi-vitamin preparations, particularly in geriatric applications.

Supplies of thiamin were reported to be ample to cover current market requirements while prices were steady. No changes were anticipated in the coming quarter. Production of thiamin derivatives (B_1) amounted to 204,481 pounds last year while that in January, 1956, aggregated 15,103 pounds.

Botanicals

Speculation concerning the size and quality of the coming crop of botanicals was topical in this market. The establishment of the new minimum wage was almost certain to push the general level of botanicals selling prices at origin higher, although prices may hold or even decline in certain items, the demand for which has been diminishing in recent years.

Supplies of most items were ample to meet current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future. Buchu leaves was somewhat tight however, it was noted. Formerly active items such as papain and ergot appeared to be a thing of the past. Ergot has been eclipsed by the development of a synthetic process for making ergot alkaloids thus resulting in a much diminished call for the natural product.

The severe winter which Europe has been experiencing was almost certain to cause a disruption of botanicals output from that area. According to reports from source, the frost was so severely penetrating as to cause trees to split open and roots of many perennials to freeze solidly, thus limiting the production of many botanicals in the forthcoming year. Effects of the severe winter on botanical collections will probably not be noticeable until later in the year.

Aconite Root — Demand for aconite was said to be moving at routine levels. Supplies were adequate to accommodate current needs and prices were unchanged.

Cohosh Root—Inquiry was quiet, for the most part. Supplies were ample and were expected to suffice until new crop material becomes available. Prices were steady.

Cocillana Bark — Demand has eased seasonally since most of this material usually goes into cough and cold remedies. Supplies were adequate to accommodate current consumer requirements.

Cubeb Berries — Demand for cubeb berries has fallen off to some extent. According to trade reports, overall consumption of this botanicals has declined and it was expected to have less importance in the future. Supplies on hand were ample.

Hawthorn Berries — Inquiry continues light. Supplies were reported adequate while prices were unchanged.

Lavender Flowers—There was nc change in this botanical since last reported. Supplies of all grades were generally ample to meet trade inquiry.

Licorice Root—Demand for licorice root remains routine. The wide number of enduses for this material maintains a more or less perennially steady call for this root. Supplies were regarded as adequate for consumer needs.

CHEMISTRY LAB MANAGER: Donato J. Bracco, made manager of the Flushing, L. I., chemistry laboratory of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

La. Submerged Lands Fight Winds Up in Supreme Court

The boundary dispute between the federal government and Louisiana involving the oil-rich submerged lands of the Gulf of Mexico landed in the Supreme Court of the United States last week.

In a brief order, the court granted permission to the Department of Justice to file suit against Louisiana to establish the state's boundary at three miles seaward from the low water mark. Louisiana claims its boundary to be nine miles from "a very extended line claimed to be the outer limit of inland waters."

Louisiana has thirty days to answer the government's suit.

The state had opposed the filing of the suit in the supreme court on the grounds that the court was not properly equipped to handle a long drawn-out trial of this kind.

Attorney General Brownell, however, said that the case involved only matters of law, and once the broad question is settled, any disputes over locations of the shore line can be decided by supplementary proceedings before a special master.

Industry Executive Plan Set by Gov't Agencies

A program to recruit an efficient reserve of industry executives and technical experts qualified to serve the Department of Commerce in the Business and Defense Services Administration in event of an emergency has been announced. Charles R. Hersum has been named Coordinator of the Program.

Creation of this reserve is in accordance with the national executive reserve program authorized in an executive order issued by President Eisenhower on February 15, 1956.

Reserve members will be provided continuously with up-to-date information on government organization and planning in connection with defense mobilization and related matters.

In addition to coordinating BDSA's reserve program, Mr. Hersum will continue in his position as Director of the agency's advisory committee activities.

Coastal Chemical Set Up; Will Manufacture Fertilizer

Coastal Chemical Corporation, Yazoo City, Miss., has filed a registration statement with Securities and Exchange Commission covering 399,986 shares of common stock to cover construction and operation of a high analysis water-soluble fertilizer plant. Bank loans amounting to $2,850,000 will also be used.

The company was organized March 12 by Mississippi Chemical Corporation, of Yazoo City, which manufactures anhydrous ammonia and ammonium nitrate.

The directors of Coastal are currently serving as directors of Mississippi Chemical. Charles S. Whittington is president of both companies.

Kaiser Chalmette Plant Will Add Another Potline

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif., will expand the primary aluminum capacity of its Chalmette, La., reduction plant by 55 million pounds annually.

Expansion, which will consist of the addition of a ninth potline, raising annual production to 247,500 tons, will be in operation by the summer of 1957.

Alumina requirements of the expanded facilities will be supplied by a new alumina plant at Grammercy, La., which will also contain a caustic soda-chlorine plant.

Acrylic Fiber Unit Begun By DuPont Co. of Canada

Construction of a plant to make "Orlon" acrylic staple fiber has been started at Maitland, Ont., Canada, by duPont Company of Canada, Ltd.

The new plant, which will cost more than $8 million, will have a capacity sufficient to meet all foreseeable Canadian needs, and will be built adjacent to the company's nylon intermediates plant which went into operation in 1953.

The "Orlon" fiber plant is expected by duPont of Canada to be in operation by mid-1957.

SOCMA to Hear Charpie

Dr. Robert A. Charpie, assisant research director at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, will speak on "Atomic Energy and the Chemical Industry" before the April luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 12.

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Chloral Hydrate	Santonin
Eserine Alkaloid	Scopolamine Hydrobromide
Eserine Salicylate	Scopolamine Hydrochloride
Eserine Sulfate	Scopolamine Methylbromide
Homatropine Alkaloid	Scopolamine Methylnitrate
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Tung Oil Resin Study Undertaken by Naugatuck

Department of Agriculture has contracted to have the Naugatuck Chemical Division of the U. S. Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., investigate the incorporation of tung oil and tung fatty acids in polyester resins to develop new high-strength resins for various industrial uses.

This contract, made through the southern utilization research branch of USDA's agricultural research service in New Orleans, La., is for a period of one year. Its major objective is to develop new uses for tung oil.

The research will be done in three phases, the department says. First exploratory experiments will be made to select the best conditions and procedures for the treatment of tung derivatives with a basic alkyd resin.

Then the most promising tung derivative will be treated with typical alkyds that have been modified to complement the properties provided by the use of the tung derivative.

Finally, detailed evaluations will be made of those products found on the basis of screening tests to have favorable properties as compared with commercially available resins. The evaluations will include, for at least four of the most promising products, comprehensive electrical tests.

Max Factor Will Allot $1 Million for Expansion

An extensive expansion and modernization program totaling more than $1 million has been launched by Max Factor & Co., Hollywood, Calif., for completion by the end of this year.

The program is a continuation of the $1.5 million building project completed during the past year. The two-year improvement program is being financed entirely from retained earnings.

Plans include the expansion and modernization of six of the company's plants and warehouses in Hollywood and the construction of a building in Toronto, Ont., for the offices and expanding factory operations of the company's Canadian branch.

Goodrich Planning Big Expansion at Avon Lake

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company is planning an $8 million expansion program at its Avon Lake, Ohio, plant.

Work on the new additions will commence in early June and is expected to be completed by March 1957.

A major portion of the new expansion will be devoted to increasing manufacturing facilities for various types of "Geon" polyvinyl resins and plastic compounds.

The new facilities, when completed, will almost double Avon Lake's present vinyl resin production.

Arthur D. Little Acquires Minor Labs of Chicago

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has completed arrangements for the acquisition of Miner Laboratories, Chicago.

John R. Kirkpatrick, who established the Little midwest office in 1952, will manage the new ADL Midwest Division—Miner Laboratories. Dr. C. S. Miner, jr., will continue to direct Miner's technical operations.

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Pentachlorophenol Emulsifier Available From Armour

A new chemical developed specifically for emulsification of pentachlorophenol in water is available from the chemical division of Armour & Co., Chicago.

A dark red liquid chemical, it is a cationic surface active agent called "Emulsifier 1990-A." Concentrates containing the emulsifier disperse instantly upon addition to water.

For emulsifiable concentrates containing up to 15 percent pentachlorophenol, 1 to 5 percent emulsifier is used. The concentrate is prepared by heating the mixture of pentachlorophenol and a solvent to form a solution to which the emulsifier is added.

The end user adds concentrate to water when he is ready to apply the chemical. When prepared with "Emulsifier 1990-A," the concentrate produces a flash dispersion in water without the need of mechanical agitation. It is a stable emulsion in either hard or soft water, the producer reports.

BFC Stops 2 Exporters For Borax, Antibiotic Sales

Bureau of Foreign Commerce has temporarily withdrawn US export privileges from M. Newmark & Co., Ltd., and London Export Corporation, Ltd., both of London, England, for failure to answer questions concerning US-origin commodities sold to communist China.

The Newmark suspension concerns 55 metric tons of boric acid valued at $7,500, which was licensed to Western Germany on the basis of assurances that the material would not be reexported to unauthorized destinations. BFC now has reasonable grounds to believe that Newmark bought the boric acid in Germany and resold it to communist China.

London Export's suspension involves a similar but unrelated transaction in which the firm is believed to have resold to communist China $43,000 worth of aureomycin which it bought in the Netherlands. The antibiotic had been shipped under general license to that country in 1955.

Nat'l Medicine Library Asked in Senate Bill

Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama has introduced a bill in the senate to create a National Library of Medicine in line with recommendations that have been made by the American Medical Association, Hoover Commission and others.

The bill, S. 3430 was referred to the senate committee on labor and public welfare for consideration.

The new agency would take over and carry on the functions of the Armed Forces Medical Library which, over the 120 years of its existence, has developed into the largest and most important medical library in the world. The library, however, is without legal existence and operates on funds advanced to it by the three military services.

The library contains a priceless and irreplaceable collection of literature and periodicals drawn from all the world and has over 650,000 bound volumes, containing well over a million titles.

Kidde Laboratories Elects Norton Chairman of Board

Henry K. Norton has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories, Inc., Garden City, L. I., after serving as its president since the firm's organization in 1952.

Mr. Norton has been succeeded by Wilbur E. Kelley as president. Mr. Kelley formerly was general manager of the New York office of the Atomic Energy Commission. More recently, he was vice-president in charge of engineering for Catalytic Construction Company, Philadelphia.

Buckeye Cellulose Plans To Double Fla. Mill Output

Buckeye Cellulose Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Procter & Gamble Company, plans to double production of its Foley, Fla., cellulose pulp mill by mid-1958.

The company has appropriated more than $20 million for addition of a cellulose pulp production unit at the mill. Engineering work for the new unit will be done by Lummus Company, New York, and Sargent & Lundy Company, Chicago.

VA Picks Research Chief

Dr. John B. Barnwell, widely known medical authority on tuberculosis, has been appointed assistant chief medical director for research and education in the department of medicine and surgery of the Veterans' Administration. Dr. Barnwell succeeds Dr. George M. Lyon, who has been named manager of the VA hospital at Huntington, W. Va.

New York Firm Engaged To Aid Iran Development

Iran is undertaking an extensive program to develop water, land, oil and gas resources in the Khuzistan region and has engaged Development & Resources Corporation, New York, to provide the necessary managerial services.

The first field work will start in May. The contract is with an agency of the government of Iran known as the Plan Organization, which by Iranian law receives some 80 percent of the oil revenues of Iran to finance and execute economic development and public service programs.

Packaging Group to Meet

Packaging Institute has chosen the Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, for its annual forum to take place September 10 through 12.

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AGAR—40 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
ALGINATE—10 kgs, Fried & Co, Havre
ALOE—3 cs, Meer Corp, Aden
ALUM—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM SULFATE—800 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Antwerp
AMINOGUANIDINE BICARBONATE—1 ck, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM ACETATE—10 cs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
BIFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
AMYRIS OIL—4 dms, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—96 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremerhaven
9 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
2 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
52 dms, Wedeman & Godkneoht, Bremen
4 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Bremen
30 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
16 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
20 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
73 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
22 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—110 bgs, Beirut
ANNATTO SEED—525 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
300 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Puna
280 bgs, Marschall Dairy Lab, Callao
ANTIMONY OXIDE—20 bgs, Antwerp
REGULUS—500 cs, Antwerp
APRICOT KERNELS—201 bgs, Beirut
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
450 bgs, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, WHITE—32 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—860 bgs, Bankers Trust & Co, Lourenco Marques
600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
4,340 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
400 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Durban
4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
ASCORBIC ACID—10 dms, Mitsubishi Intern Corp, Yokohama
BARBASCO POWDER—1,000 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
ROOT—29 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Puerto Barrios
106 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
24 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
BEEF EXTRACT—225 cs, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—23 bgs, C E Hamann, Tampico
100 bgs, River Plate Corp, Porto Alegre
100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
35 bgs, Puerto Barrios
24 bgs, Tampico
184 pkgs, Assab
BENZOIN GUM—38 cs, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
50 cs, P H Petry, Singapore
BILE, OX—3 dms, J M Rodgers & Co, Durban
BISMUTH—37 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BOLDO LEAVES—38 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
34 bdls, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
BONE—100 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Yokohama
100 ctns, Guaranty Trust Co, Nagoya
CADMIUM—14 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
CALCIUM NITRATE—222 bgs, Henley & Co, Bremen
TARTRATE—2,900 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Buenos Aires
4,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
POWDER—50 cs, American Trust Co, Keelung
CANANGA ROOT—72 bgs, Vera Cruz
CANDELILLA WAX—626 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
250 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Mauro Trading Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—20 bf chts, Wm E Martin, Colombo
SEED—20 cs, Calcutta
CASE [illegible]60 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
1,[illegible]0 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
280 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
1,500 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Buenos Aires
700 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
374 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Napier
1,230 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—150 dms, Mitchel Beck, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—1,356 bgs, Rotterdam
420 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—8,334 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
20[illegible] bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
389 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Gonaives
288 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Au Prince
460 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
680 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
OIL—250 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
297 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
100 tons, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
35 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Bordeaux
CHLORAL HYDRATE—10 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROACETIC ACID, MONO—100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—20 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CINNAMONBARK OIL—2 cs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
150 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
50 bls, Middelton & Co, Colombo
50 bls, Shippers Produce Corp, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms, West Coast Trading Co, Keelung
37 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
28 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Colombo
10 dms, I H Boody, Keelung
CLAY—600 bgs, Continental Ore Corp, Bremen
314 bgs, A V Berner, Bremen
COALTAR DYES—31 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
39 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
2 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Havana
8 dms, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—350 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Manila
597 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
400 tons, Vegetable Oil Products, Manila
1,806 tons, Manila
COPAL GUM—60 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
25 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
COPPER CYANIDE—268 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORN STARCH—330 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—140 bls, Wood Niebuhr, Santos
2,670 bls, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—569 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
25 dms, Koppers Co, Liverpool
150 dms, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—747 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
215 bgs, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—500 cs, E E Bier Co, Cadiz
90 cs, Hinton & Co, Bordeaux
100 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
DEGRAS—50 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—15 dms, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
261 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
1,240 bgs, Rotterdam
DIHYDROXYNAPHTALENE—15 dms, Karr Ellis Co, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—690 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
EPHEDRINE SULFATE—5 cks, Antwerp
FISHLIVER OIL—12 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
2 dms, Asahi N Y Inc, Yokohama
5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—475,855 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
482,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
315,510 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
112,032 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
100,034 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
77,923 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
GALL—1 ck, Wilson & Co, Auckland
OX—8 cks, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
GELATIN—280 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
100 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Hamburg
2 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
60 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rotterdam
10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
51 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GERMANIUM OXIDE—68 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GINGER—134 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
112 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Kingston
56 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
180 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
28 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
119 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
225 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
70 bgs, Cliequot Club Co, Kingston
80 bgs, George Luedera & Co, Cochin
112 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Alleppey
80 bgs, Alleppey
GLUE—105 cs, Henneux Co, Bremen
GLYCERINE—289 tons, Proctor & Gamble Co, Manila
218 tons, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
500 bgs, C Pettinos, Hong Kong
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
GUAR—30 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
GUM—1,204 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
GYPSUM—600 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
12,912 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
4,630 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Deep Brook
14,080 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HAARLEM OIL—5 cs, Trade Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
10 cs, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—60 kgs, National City Bank, Yokohama
IRANIAN GUM—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
IRON BLUE—10 dms, Van Opnen & Co, Liverpool
KAURI GUM—80 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
3-KETOBUTYRALDEHYD 1-DIMETHYLACETAL—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
LAVANDIN OIL—2 dms, Roubechez Inc, Cannes
1 ck, Felton Chemical Co, Havre
LEMON OIL—3 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Hamburg
LEMONGRASS OIL—5 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
30 dms, Puerto Barrios
LITHARGE—200 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER CONCENTRATE—20 cs, Bernado International Co, Buenos Aires
POWDER—14 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVERMEAL—560 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
887 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
671 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
60 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Genoa
306 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Rotterdam
800 bgs, J L Quesada, Barcelona
2,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—177 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—10 cs, A G Dunn, Penang
12 cs, Shippers Produce Corp, Tandjong Priok
25 bgs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—75 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—3,925 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MANGROVE BARK—1,420 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MENTHOL—20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
100 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
100 bgs, George Uhe Co, Santos
30 cs, International Commodities Corp, Santos
57 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
MERCURIC CYANIDE—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Southampton
OXIDE, RED—4 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
MERCURY—30 flks, W R Grace & Co, Callao
75 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
MONTAN WAX—800 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—625 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,355 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Rotterdam
501 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Bremen
NICKEL CHLORIDE—17 cks, D Hauser, Hamburg
154 bgs, D Hauser, Hamburg
8 bbls, Buckley & Co, Bremen
10 bbls, American Union Transport, Bremen
39 bbls, Meyer Shipping Co, Havre
SULFATE—60 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
300 bgs, Antwerp
NIGER SEED—177 bgs, Chemical Bank, Massawa
118 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Massawa
1,765 bgs, Massawa
NUTMEG—72 bgs, Wm E Martin, Singapore
60 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
33 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
35 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
313 bgs, J H Schroder, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J W Phyfe, Rotterdam
35 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Penang
167 bgs, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—39 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
23 dms, Bemo Shipping Co, Itajai
OJEFICIN POWDER—2 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIBANUM GUM—35 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Massawa
12 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
ORANGE OIL—10 cs, Polak Frutal Works, Kingston
33 ctns, H Marmorek & Son, Haifa
PEEL—63 bls, Meer Corp, Alicante
PAPAIN—189 chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
61 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
75 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Colombo
17 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
12 cs, Dar es Salaam
50 cs, Empire Trust Co, Colombo
6 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—50 cs Manufacturers Trust Co, Allcante
350 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
75 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
750 bgs, Sopac Transport, Alicante
250 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
50 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alicante
50 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Alicante
100 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Alicante
100 bgs, R T French, Alicante
400 bgs, Wurm Bros, Alicante
300 bgs, Rijeka
PATCHOULI LEAVES—41 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
OIL—40 dms, Tombarel Products Corp, Penang
PEARL ESSENCE—2 cs, Mearl Corp, Kobe
PEATMOSS—400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, J Hazelhurst, Bremen
2,150 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
600 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
950 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,730 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,750 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
2,160 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,050 bls, Lewis Intern Corp, Bremen
100 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
200 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
206 bls, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Cochin
80 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
70 bgs, East Indian Trading Co, Kuching
210 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Cochin
24 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—186 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Kuching
140 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Alleppey
160 bgs, Calvert Vavasseur, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Alleppey
120 bgs, Alleppey
80 bgs, Colombo
175 bgs, Singapore
70 bgs, Kuching
RED—160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
WHITE—280 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—1 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Genoa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—351,989 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
62,447 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
41,255 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—108 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
100 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—1,000 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
CHLORIDE RESIN—10 bgs, G Woloch Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, S Davis Co, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Mauro Trading Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—268 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, Mombasa
QUASSIA CHIPS—380 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,069 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Buenos Aires
4,856 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
4,360 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
2,500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—220 bgs, J M Rodgers & Co, Puerto Barrios
220 bgs, Puerto Barrios
RICE STARCH—230 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Bremen
160 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
ROSEMARY LEAVES—33 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
ROSEWOOD OIL—18 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
5 dms, American Trust Co, Iquitos
13 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
6 dms, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Callao
3 dms, Callao
RUM ETHER—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
SAFFRON—21 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—333 bgs, Singapore
SALVADOR BALSAM—4 dms, La Libertad
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Madras
SAVORY LEAVES—48 bls, Wm E Martin, Marseille
SEEDLAC—393 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, J Berlage, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
1,250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Bunge Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Calcutta
1,200 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—360 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Puerto Barrios
8,764 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Cutuco
HULLED—110 bgs, Beirut
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
SOAP BARK—125 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM ALGINATE—150 dms, International Expediters, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—180 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
LAURYL SULFATE—40 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SILICATE—400 bgs, Antwerp
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, European Chemical Co, Kobe
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—5,160 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
STYRAX—100 cs, Istanbul
TALC—1,800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
575 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
500 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
7,505 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNIC ACID—4 dms, Henley & Co, Havre
TANNING EXTRACT—6 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
8 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA—166 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Itajai
551 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
FLOUR—1,200 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
6,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
600 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
2,400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
500 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
TARTAR—507 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—60 cs, S B Penick & Co, Belem-Para
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—450 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRIHYDROXYBENZENE — 4 kgs, D F Young, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—100 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
200 tons, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
330 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
698 tons, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
320 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
160 bgs, Cochin
720 bgs, Alleppey
UREA—2,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VALONIA BEARDS—2,000 bgs, M Bensignor, Izmir
VITAMIN B[illegible]—120 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
C—14 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—548 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
5,014 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,646 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WAX—10 bbls, Heka Imports & Exports, Hamburg
865 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
200 ctns, Glasgow
WHITING—400 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL ALCOHOL—20 cs, Traders Service Corp, Liverpool
GREASE—5 bbls, Charles of the Ritz, Bremen
10 cs, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
WAX—14 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
YERBA MATE—10 cs, Rosco International Corp, Itajai
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 ck, Felton Chemical Co, Havre

Los Angeles

AGAR—25 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo

COPRA—500 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Iloilo
62 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
711.77 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
501.49 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayan
827.14 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila

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COPRA—6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
CAKE—3,360 bgs, Balfour Guthrie Co, Manila
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
NAPTHALENE—200 ctns, Westco Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
600 bgs, Carnegie Chemical Manufacturing Corp, Amsterdam
140 bgs, Irving M Sobin Co, Amsterdam
NUTMEG—70 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Gonzales Blanco, Yokohama
200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, Cal Compak Foods, Kobe
29 bgs, Hirasaki Farms, Kobe
WHITE—14 bgs, C Czarnikon, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—203,867 long tons, Union Oil Co of Calif, Puerto La Cruz
21,299 long tons, General Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Grace & Co, Amsterdam

Baltimore

LITHARGE—67 dms, Tampico
800 bgs, Vera Cruz
LIVERMEAL—22 tons, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—300 bls, H J Hazelhurst, Bremen
POTASSIUM, MURIATE—726 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
SULFATE—1,361 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,051 bgs, Buenos Aires
ZINC OXIDE—200 bgs, Vera Cruz

Boston

HORNMEAL—510 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santos
LIVERMEAL—220 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,200 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—2,500 bgs, Calcutta
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—700 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Bordeaux
CHINA CLAY—4,000 tons, Fowey

—*Continued on page 52*

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Imports

—*Continued from page 51*

CRESYLIC ACID—556 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—102,091 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
MANGROVE EXTRACT—800 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,120 bls, Van Zanten & Co, Bremen
400 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—208,424 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
318,698 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
146,385 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
394,822 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
204,089 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
230,187 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
117,039 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
150,832 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
128,644 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
120,024 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
207,248 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
104,042 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, Rotterdam
TARA POWDER—1,063 bgs, Callao
TIMONOX—1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—35 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
UREA—5,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
WATTLE EXTRACT—640 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—29 bbls, Antwerp

San Francisco

BEEF EXTRACT—789 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—100 bgs, Malmo
CLOVE—12 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Penang
COPRA CAKE—3,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
DEXTRIN—140 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
FERROUS SULFATE—1,250 bgs, United Mineral & Chemical Products, Kobe
IRON OXIDE—40 bbls, Malaga
POWDER—40 dms, Dompe & Co, Bremen
OITICICA OIL—247 tons, Santos
OLIVE OIL—345 dms, Barcelona
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, Cadiz
PEPPER, BLACK—56 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—345,442 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Umm Said
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—100 bgs, Malmo
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Trieste
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, Bank of California, San Juan Del Sur
350 bgs, Bank of San Francisco, San Juan Del Sur
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM CHLORIDE—6 dms, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, Bremen
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, RUTILE—2,000 bgs, Glidden Co, Nagoya
UREA—203 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp

Renegotiation Post Filled

Thomas Coggeshall has been designated chairman of the Renegotiation Board by President Eisenhower. Mr. Coggeshall has been serving as acting chairman since November, and prior to that he had been a member of the statutory renegotiation board and a member of both the Washington and New York regional renegotiation boards.

United Dye Votes Merger

Stockholders of United Dye & Chemical Corporation, New York, have approved a proposed merger with Handridge Oil Corporation. The exchange offer is scheduled to be made after the effective date of the merger.

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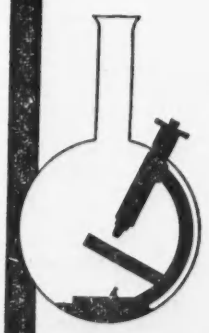

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Agricultural Chemicals

Weather was still cramping farm activity last week. New England served as a case in point. There were some good days, but they weren't enough to dissipate the heavy accumulation of snow. The ground remained too wet to plough. There and elsewhere, weather interfered with truck shipment. Producers believed farmers would have been active by this time, despite the still cloudy legislative situation, if only the weather had been more encouraging.

Trade in phosphate rock fared better than that in the other major fertilizer categories, but it was off for the time of year. Triple continued to show more strength than normal superphosphate, freight rates to the more active areas favoring the triple.

Potash was slow. Production was maintained at a normal level, however, and producers were looking to a surge of business later in the season.

Ammonia was building up in inventory. Production was paced for a better market. Awards against the Pakistan tender for ammonium sulfate were delayed, due apparently to complications in the provisions of the tender. There was a fair market for direct application nitrogen fertilizer.

Dried blood declined 25c. per unit-ton at New York. Once again the price matched that at Chicago. Both were now $4.50 per unit-ton. Blood was slow. Nitrogenous tankage was sluggish. Animal proteins generally were a bit off.

Pesticides provided the bright spot in the market. DDT was reported sold up several weeks in advance. The weed killers were showing exceptional strength, and there was a firm market for 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. BHC was in good demand. Export demand was providing considerable strength in pesticides generally.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Blood, dried, New York, 25c. per unit-ton.
(100=1949 average)

Comparative Price Indexes

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 1, 1955
110.77	110.79	110.89	111.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Ammonia — Activity remained slow for the season. Considerable stocks had accumulated, as high production quotas were maintained.

No award had been made yet on the Pakistan tender for some 40,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, though the date when this was expected was March 25. Provisions of the tender were somewhat more complicated than is usual.

Direct application nitrogen fertilizers were moving fairly well.

Animal Proteins — Dried blood was easy. The New York price declined 25c. per unit-ton, matching the decline of two weeks ago in the Chicago market. The price at both points was now $4.50 per unit-ton.

The lower limit of prices asked for nitrogenous tankage remained at $3.75 per unit-ton, but the range was narrowed to $3.75 to $4.50. In the week previous, the range had extended up to $5.10. The market was sluggish.

Production of fishmeal and scrap in 1955 by firms which usually account for about 90 percent of total output amounted to 238,095 tons, the Fish and Wildlife Service reported. Production in January, 1956, was 5,205 tons, compared to 1,893 tons in the same month in 1955.

Fishmeal imports in December were 10,175 tons, bringing the 1955 import total to 97,998 tons.

Phosphate Rock — Demand was moderate, but producers said it was not as strong as they could have wished. Some allowances had to be made for conditions in view of the observance of Holy Week and the Passover.

Export demand was strong for better grade material, for 75 to 77 percent b.p.l., for example. But ship bottoms were short at this time, particularly the cheaper foreign freight capacity, and 68 to 70 percent b.p.l. was less in demand abroad. The lower grade material was moving fairly well, but supply was ample.

Superphosphate was moving somewhat slowly for this time of year. Triple, with a marked advantage in freight rates to areas where agricultural activity was greater, was moving a bit better.

A major problem was anticipated in shipment when the delayed demand shows itself. Producers still calculated that the fertilizer season, over-all, would be off only slightly from that of a year ago.

Potash—The market was again disappointing. Only in the south was farm activity anywhere near to the normal seasonal level.

Production was maintained at the usual rate, however, and producers expected a heavy surge of business to appear in the next few weeks, enough to compensate for a substantial part of the slump in trade so far this year.

Los Angeles Market

The inorganics fertilizer market was steady. Buying interest continued to increase. Listings were firm and unchanged.

Organics were slow. Fishmeal was dull. There was moderate trading in Canadian herring meal, which was higher, at $1.90 per unit of protein, US funds, f.o.b. Vancouver.

Pesticides

BHC—Orders were reported in substantial volume. There was a good market for technical material with 14 to 15 percent gamma isomer content. The price was firm at 7/10c. per unit of gamma.

2,4-D—Demand was strong for this and other weed killers in general. The market was firm.

DDT—Very heavy export over the past several months had kept inventories slim. The domestic market was showing strength last week, with the result that supply was short. One firm reported its DDT was sold up through the middle of May though the company's facilities were producing at 120 percent of normal capacity.

The powder price remained at 23c. per pound in bags. There were quotations of 22¼c. per pound for flakes and 22c. per pound for lumps or chips packaged in bags, 1c. per pound higher in drums.

Pyrethrum—The General Services Administration will in the next 12 months sell at the market price 75,000 pounds of 20 percent extract that had been held in the national stockpile.

2,4,5-T—The market was firm. Producers reported strong demand.

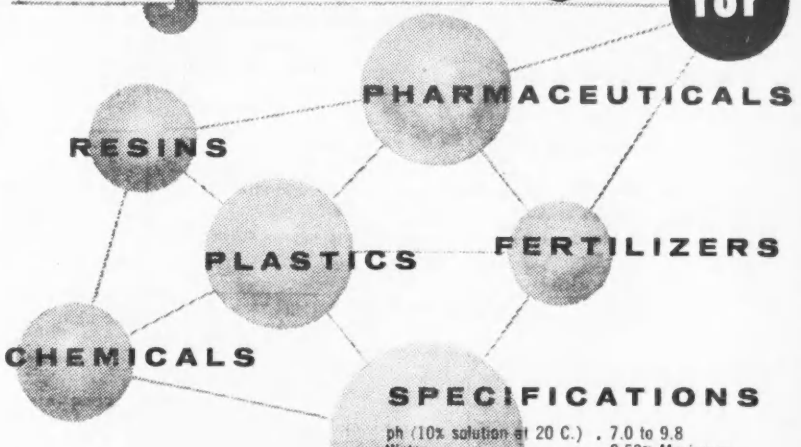
Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced in the year 1955 and in January, 1956:—

	Year, 1955 (Preliminary)	January 1956
DDT	125,134,087	11,592,197
2,4-D*	34,070,413	2,761,627
Ester & salts	28,234,574	1,405,005
Acid equivalent	21,528,674	1,096,889
BHC	54,995,097	6,080,071
Gamma isomer	10,160,855	1,003,512
Tetramethylthiuram sulfides	6,565,083	458,583
2,4,5-T	2,886,677	408,070

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

crystal-urea for



SPECIFICATIONS

ph (10% solution at 20 C.)	7.0 to 9.8
Water	0.50% Maximum
Ash	35 p.p.m. Maximum
Iron	2 p.p.m. Maximum
Free Ammonia	40 p.p.m. Maximum
Color, A.P.H.A. (10 g. in 100 ml. methanol)	10 Maximum
Turbidity, A.P.H.A. (50 g. in 100 ml. water)	30 p.p.m. Maximum

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Obituaries

Dr. Eugene C. Crittenden

Dr. Eugene C. Crittenden, scientist with the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., died March 28 in that city. He was seventy-five years old.

Dr. Crittenden retired as associate director of the bureau in 1950 after forty-one years of service. He served as United States representative on the International Committee on Weights and Measures from 1946 to 1954.

Chester C. Robinson

Chester C. Robinson, sales manager of the vitamin division of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., died March 25 in Montclair, N. J. He was fifty-one years old.

Mr. Robinson had been associated with Hoffman-La Roche since 1941. He began with the company as a pharmaceutical sales representative in the Chicago area.

A year later, he was transferred to the bulk vitamin division, serving as sales representative in Chicago until 1950. He was then transferred to Nutley, and became sales manager of the vitamin division.

Prior to his association with Hoffman-La Roche, Mr. Robinson had been president of the advertising and sales division of Ucoline Products Company, Chicago.

He was a member of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, American Drug Manufacturers Association, and the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade.

Charles H. Christian, for many years a sales executive of the coal chemicals division of Interlake Iron Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, died March 22 in that city. He was forty-six years old.

Edward F. Glacken, retired head of the warehouse division of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, New York, died March 26 in that city. He was eighty years old.

Marvin B. Harris, president and founder of the House of Barri, New York, died March 27 in that city. He was thirty-three years old.

Eugene T. Singer, a former vice-president and director of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died March 28 in St. Petersburg, Fla. He was sixty-nine years old.

Charles T. Kline, retired former director and vice-president of E. J. LaVino & Co., Philadelphia, died March 27 in that city.

Henry C. McDermott, district manager in Jacksonville, Fla., for the tire division of United States Rubber Company, died March 27 in Shreveport, La. He was sixty-four years old.

E. Wilmer Nelson, retired executive of Standard Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died March 26 in Glen Ridge, N. J. He was sixty-one years old.

Frederick H. Tunnell, chairman of the board of F. W. Tunnell & Co., Philadelphia, died March 26 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He was seventy years old.

Emerson Approves Merger

A merger with Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, New York, has been approved by the stockholders of Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md. Under the terms of the agreement, holders of each share of Emerson common stock will receive one-half share of Warner common.

Consulting Chemists Discuss Fermentation Story April 25

A symposium entitled "The Story of Fermentation" will be held by the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers April 25 at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, following a cocktail hour and banquet. The affair will get under way at 5 p.m.

Guest speaker will be A. J. Schmitz, head of the biological process department of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Moderating the discussion will be David R. Schwarz, vice-president of Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Tickets are priced at $10 per person. Ladies are invited. Letterhead reservations with remittance must be received not later than April 21st, addressed to the association, room 82, 50 East 41st street, New York 17. The meeting is informal.

National Lead Names Mgr.

Appointment of Brad Hall as trade sales advertising manager for the Pacific coast branch of National Lead Company, New York, has been announced. Mr. Hall joined the San Francisco office of National Lead in 1950 as assistant advertising manager.

Essential Oils, Aromatics

Revised reports of crop damage in the Southern France and Northern Italy source area note less extensive damage than originally thought, though the havoc has been greater than any to the area. The most seriously hit was neroli. The price for this oil continued to skyrocket. In domestic American oils, sweet almond has grown scarcer over the past weeks, with some dealers and producers reportedly withdrawing offers from the market. The crop in California was reportedly very poor, and the European crop was also reported weak. Cananga oil climbed swiftly last week as a result of a rise in shipping costs, dealers said. The new listing for native quality of $8.45 per pound is 45c. higher than the previous quote. Ginger oil also showed strong advances on the spot market. These were resultant of the firming source material market, it was noted.

Sandalwood was reportedly easing because of a surplus of material on spot. Guaicawood continued its steady paced advancement with another 5c. per pound climb in price last week. This makes the fourth time in as many weeks that this oil has advanced.

The South American materials appear more settled than previously, though there is yet no sign of firmness. However, the steady price declines have, for the most part, abated.

Reports direct from the damaged areas in Grasse note that the mimosa trees have been frozen throughout and that there will be no more fresh flowers this season. Only the flowers brought in before the freeze are in a condition to be processed. Grasse producers call the situation "tragic." The violette crop is reported to be in not as bad a condition as that of the mimosa trees. With the snow as of yet uncleared, however, the full extent of damage is not yet known.

Producers noted that the damage done is seven times that of the two previous storms suffered in the area; those of 1929 and 1940. It was reported that 2,000 orange producers were affected. Producers said that the orange crop even in theory could only reach 400,000 kilos and that this figure would be the case for a number of years to come.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, cananga, 45c. per lb.
Ginger, 40c. per lb.
Guaiacwood, 5c. per lb.
Sassafras, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Lemongrass, 35c. per lb.
(100=1949 average)

Comparative Price Indexes

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 1, 1955
137.70	137.66	134.68	138.10

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Almond—Sweet almond oil, expressed, USP, has grown scarcer over the past months, it has been reported, and some local dealers have had to withdraw offerings and prices. The crop in California proved very poor and supplies from Europe have grown increasingly difficult to obtain because of unfavorable crop conditions.

Bergamot—While the harvest of newcrop has nearly been completed, concern continues to be voiced in regard to the extent of tree damage caused by the frost and snow. The full answer will not be known until the harvest of next years crop, most dealers said. Meanwhile, some efforts to depress prices do not appear to be working very well. Some low priced offerings of spot goods are not of the extra NF quality, it was reported. The Consortiums price in Italy has been maintained for many months and the outlook regarding the market is cited as strong.

Cananga—Cananga oil took a sharp upward twist last week, dealers reported. The movement was attributed to sudden shifts in shipping prices. The new listing, $8.45 per pound for native quality, is 45c. higher than the previous quote. There had been no intimation previously that such a move was taking place, dealers said. The new listing for rectified material was a $10 to $10.25 per pound range.

Ginger—Dealers reported a 40c. per pound advance in this oil last week. The new listing is a range of $18.25-$18.50 per pound. The cause of the shift was the steadily advancing position of the source spice, it was said.

Geranium—A rise in shipping prices for Bourbon quality geranium oil was immediately reflected in Algerian oil, dealers said. Offerings from Marseilles were few and far between and the turn of events in the political situation in Algeria served to make for a degree of uncertainty regarding replacement.

Guaiacwood—The price of this oil advanced for the fourth time in a month, dealers reported last week. The new listing of $1.65 per pound is a 5c. advance over the previous quote. Scarcity on spot is reportedly the reason for firmness. Dealers reported that the unstability of the present situation led some of them to withdraw material from the market, which has tended to make spot even tighter than it had been previously.

Lemongrass—Shipping prices on this oil from India are fluctuating within a narrow range without materially affecting the overall position of the spot market, dealers reported last week. Prices continued to be maintained at the recently advanced range of $2.25-$2.50 per pound. Total acreage of lemongrass, indigenous to India, is placed at nearly 40,000 and the rate of production is expected to be stepped up in the future to meet increasing world demand.

The situation for the immediate future of this oil appears to be unclear, according to most dealers on spot. The new crop, dependent as it is upon the amount of rainfall, reportedly should be about the size of last year's crop.

Peppermint—Trade in the mint oils has continued relatively steady, dealers said, for both this oil and spearmint oil. The outlook for peppermint is generally regarded as strong since new production is still many months away and supplies of high test material for blending have been rapidly dwindling. Some trade observers are looking forward to a greater export demand for peppermint oil. The sales upturn should tend to have a further strengthening influence upon the general tone.

Sandalwood — This oil showed some easing of strength, dealers reported. They have attributed the softening to increased buyer resist-

Imports Detained

Week Ended March 23
New York

Black Pepper (12 lots), 800 bags.
Cassia (10 lots), 917 bags.
Chillies, 123 bags.
Cumin Seed (2 lots), 714 bags.
Dill Seed, 80 bags.
Fennel Seed (3 lots), 488 bags.
Ginger (5 lots), 1,597 bags.
Gum Karaya (9 lots), 529 bags.
Mace (5 lots), 75 bags.
Nutmegs (5 lots), 319 bags.
Poppy Seed, 268 bags.
Rosemary Leaves, 110 bales.

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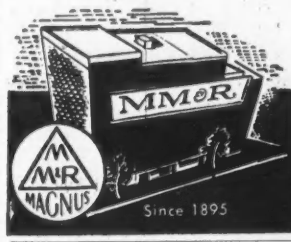

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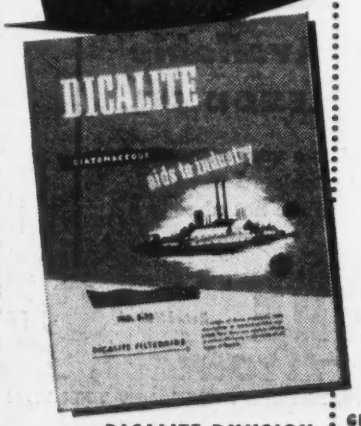

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

ance to the high prices prevailing in January. The narrow demand, the dealers said, brought about some accumulation of stocks on spot and in shipping areas.

Aromatic Chemicals

Linalyl Acetate—Bois de roise derived linalyl acetate, 90-92 percent, was showing some ease last week, dealers reported. The current listing of $5.40 per pound (drums) is 10c. less than the previous quote. This is in keeping, producers reported, with the ease of the source market.

Eugenol—Producers reported the listing for this commodity continued firm at $2.90 per pound last week. This was in spite of the easing in the source material market. Though eventually, producers said, the price should follow the lead of the raw stuff, the present quote should hold for a number of weeks.

Seeds and Spices

Ginger — The strength and the scarcity of Jamaica grades calls for a reappraisal of the entire ginger picture, according to one dealer. So far this year, the country has imported 50 tons of Jamaica ginger, it was noted. In spite of this, demand from London has placed the world price above the spot level. The shipping season, it was also noted, on cochin is about over and the Nigerian season is drawing to a close. Cochin arrivals were fair but it is the only quality that is stocked on spot. Nigerian imports have not been heavy. Sierre Leone African has been high by comparison, thus, little has been contracted for this year.

Laurel—Turkish quality laurel leaves were reportedly tight last week with little relief in sight before newcrop. Other grades, however, dealers said, were readily available.

Pepper—The trade demand, dealers reported last week, continued light and furnished no inspiration for any rally. Shipments from source are not expected to arrive in size during March, and the hope is that spot stocks will fall off, eventually being reflected in spot prices. Some willingness was being shown to discount the spot Sarawak market on newcrop shipping positions. Reports indicate that the Sarawak crop should be early this year with reasonable quantities ready for shipment in May. Production has increased substantially since the war, but has shown a tendency to level out over the past two years. Some reliable estimates place the coming crop as much as 10 percent lower than last year. Sellers at origin have been reluctant to offer any large discounts on the new crop. Current levels are low enough to encourage the belief that the crop can be marketed without depressing values to any large extent.

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Petroleum Derivatives

A slightly firmer tone was noted in the solvents and diluents line last week as seasonal sales and production climbed one step further toward the quarterly peaks. Benzol particularly looked good dealers said, as demand from styrene dealers picked up in pace. Agricultural chemicals dealers moved xylol in good quantities, and insecticide producers made their mark in other areas of the solvents market. Dealers reported, however, that industrial sales, particularly in the automotive field, continued to show signs of easing. Any of this slackening, however, which might have filtered down into the source material markets, have been offset by the seasonal activity.

Waxes continued to show strength in depth and no shift is anticipated in their position. They also are reflecting the seasonal period.

The production of crude petroleum declined 1.8 percent in 1954 from the record level set in 1953, the Bureau of Mines reported. The changes in the production of crude in the principle states were gains of 26.9 percent for Colorado, 13.2 percent for Wyoming, 13.2 percent for Illinois, 6.2 percent for New Mexico, and 4.1 percent for Kansas, while the principal declines were 8.3 percent for Oklahoma, 4.4 percent for Texas, 3.9 percent for Louisiana, and 2.5 percent for California.

Further information from the Bureau of Mines made note of the fact that total stocks of all oils showed no change during 1955 but included a decline of 26.3 million barrels in the California district and a gain of the same amount in other districts. The heavy liquidation in California included a decline of 17.6 million in residual fuel that resulted in increased exports and shipments to the East Coast district. Stocks of refined products outside of California increased 16.1 million barrels in 1955.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol — Demand from styrene dealers has given added strength to this market over the past month, producers reported last week. This demand, coupled with that of seasonal materials, has given it an even tone of firmness, it was noted. In some areas, however, producers admit that the automotive industry picture continued to swing downward. Dealers noted that the end of May, when the seasonal period begins to falter, will be the time to judge the full impact of the easing.

Mineral Spirits—Both regular and specially refined grades of this material were showing good positions in the market last week, dealers said. The condition of mineral spirits is a reflection of construction industry seasonal demand. However, the industrial picture, in the long run, will have to leave the greatest impression in this market. Dealers look with some trepidation to the period immediately following the waning of the seasonal period.

Partial Aromatics—This commodity continued to move in on the fuller aromatics in the market place, dealers reported. Used for the past few years as a replacement for the more expensive fuller aromatics, the strength of the partials has grown, steadily. Now, with the construction industry sales climbing steadily, the hope is for a marker beyond that of last year's record. However, much of the quarterly strength is owed to the industrial position, and this is admittedly precarious at this time.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 1, 1955
104.53	104.53	104.32	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 10 totaled 256,666,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 255,993,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 673,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 575,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,248,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Propane sales, in spite of the boost offered by the cold weather of the previous weeks, showed a tendency toward easement last week, dealers acknowledge. Though further shifts in the weather might offer brief respites from the softening, this period should commence the hot weather decline. Prices, however, were unmoved.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Dealers reported last week a continued and high level of production for this commodity. Domestic demand, buoyed up by season demand from wax container manufacturers, were cited as the major cause of firmness. Export demand, particularly from the South American countries, also was reported particularly firm.

Paraffin—This wax is generally keyed in both sales and production, to the paraffin microcrystalline market, and with that market is considered firm all along the line. Both domestic and export figures are reportedly good and expected to be kept high.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended March 16 was estimated by the API as 7,153,400 barrels of which 128,450 barrels were lease condensate mixed with crude oil. Reports received from refining companies indicated that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis of approximately 7,986,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Kuwait crude oil production last month totaled 32,624,476 barrels, a decrease from January's 34,868,023 barrel output, but well over the February, 1955 figure of 30,413,778 barrels. For the first two months of the year, Kuwait output was at a two month record high of 9,120,608 tons (7.4 barrels per ton). During January-February, 1955, production was 8,254,713 tons.

Alberta (Canada) crude oil climbed to an all time record high in the week ending March 19, it was reported, with an average of 426,100 barrels daily. The previous high established in mid-February, was 423,593 barrels daily. Last week's production was 26,812 barrels daily greater than that of the previous week and 137,189 barrels daily above that of the corresponding week last year. Pembino field paced the new record with a daily average of 96,272 barrels. Redwater turned out 91,692 barrels and Leduc-Woodbend ran third with 64,117 barrels.

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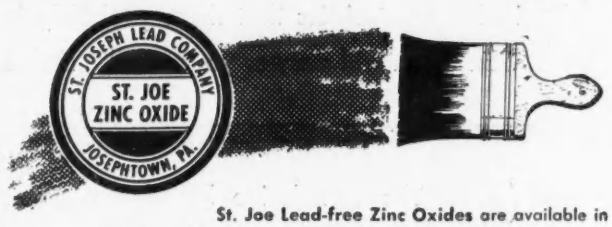

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Coatings Materials

The firming trend in copper gave rise to a ½c. advance in copper naphthenate last week but prices of copper oxides were uneffected. Another material influencing pigments prices last week was aluminum, which advanced 1½c. across the board, leading market sources to expect comparable changes in paste and powder. Prices of lead and zinc, however, continued steady with only fractional changes, and as a result prices of the respective pigments were stable throughout the week.

A major supplier of resins reported a 5 percent price advance effective today in alkyd resins. A competitive firm had already adjusted its prices March 15 to compensate for cost increases, notably advances in the price of oils. Business in synthetic resins was reported by one firm to be at or near capacity, with auto and paint manufacturers in the market for spring buying.

The leading plasticizer makers have drawn up second quarter contracts against prevailing prices. Sales varied from moderate to good, without emergence of a definite trend. Supplies of phthallic anhydride were reported sufficient to meet anticipated heavy demand for phthalates during the coming months. Although cresylic acid continued tight and firm, no second quarter price changes were reported for TCP.

Following a reduction in Calcutta prices, local shellac dealers reduced their quotations 2-3c. per pound last week. It was too early to tell whether the easier prices had stimulated increased business. Buying interest in gum remained at a steady but slow pace, with the future market at a standstill. Prices were firm with an upward tendency due to increases in the cost of operation.

Tne future of the casein market was said to depend to a great extent on the amount of material that France is able to put on the market this season. It is felt that if a sizable quantity is offered, prices will be forced downwards, thereby inducing consumers to return to the market. At present dealers can only speculate as to how much material France will be offering. Meanwhile, the market continues extremely slow, with the bulk of consumers substituting soya protein in their operations.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper naphthenate, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Shellac, bleached, 3c. per lb.
Lemon No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 3c. per lb.
TN, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 1, 1955
100.15	100.15	100.15	97.13

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors — Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue, CP) during January dropped to 402 short tons, from 563 short tons produced the month previously, according to a Census Bureau report. Chrome oxide green production in January was 555 short tons, compared with 634 produced the month before. Output of chrome yellow and orange in January was up to 2,306 from 2,084 in December. Molybdate chrome orange production totals came to 548 short tons in January, slightly above the 515 produced in December. Zinc yellow (zinc chrome) production amounted to 303 short tons as compared with 592 produced the month before.

Copper Naphthenate—The firming trend in copper metal brought this material up ½c. per pound in last week's trading. As of press time, prices of copper oxides had been maintained at previous listings. Demand for copper pigments was reported brisk, with supplies adequate.

Lead Pigments—The price of lead in the London and American markets was held to only fractional changes last week, and as a result quotations on lead pigments continued steady. Sales were at seasonal levels, with supplies in good balance.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—An increase of approximately 5 percent for alkyd resin prices was posted effective April 2 by a major supplier. The last price advance established by a competitive firm was put into effect March 15. The current advance represents increases in the price of oils and other materials. Demand last week was reported at good seasonal levels.

Maleics—No price changes were announced for the second quarter. Reports from manufacturers indicate a continuing high level of sales and sufficiency of supplies.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Adipate—No second quarter price changes were reported for this material. Consumers were absorbing seasonal amounts of material, without the emergence of a definite sales trend. A good volume of spring buying was accounted for by the paint industry, which is usually in the market for a substantial quantity of plasticizers at this time of the year.

Phthalates — With phthallic anhydride in good supply, ample quantities of phthalates are available to meet Spring demand. Last week's sales were described as moderate to good, running at about last year's level. As no price changes have peen announced as yet, current quotations will probably be maintained through the second quarter for contract buyers.

Tricresyl Phasphate — Although cresylic acid continued tight and firm, second quarter contracts for TCP have been drawn up at current quotations. These prices were posted last January following a hike in cresylic acid. Last week's sales were seasonal with supplies adequate.

Natural Resins

Gum—Prices were firm last week with an upward tendency due to increases in the cost of operations. But no changes were reported. Buying interest was maintained at a steady but slow pace. Futures, which were quite active before the recent freight increase, were at a standstill last week. Prices of Indonesian grade copals, particularly Batavia materials, were generally nominal, since dealers prefer not to stock these materials until prices are in line with Philippine quotations.

Shellac—New York quotations fell 2-3 cents per pound last week in response to reduced prices at the Calcutta market. Sales were moderate and supplies adequate. New quotations are bleached, bonedry shellac, bags, 58c. per pound; barrels, 60c. per pound; and kegs, 61c. per pound. Refined shellac is 8c. per pound higher. Quotations on orange grades are lemon No. 1, 51c. per pound; No. 2, 49c. per pound;

superfine, 46c. per pound; and TN, 45c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The amount of casein to be offered by France this season is still an unknown factor. As yet no really substantial offers have been heard from that country, although numerous small shipments have been arranged for April. Resistance to the current price (25-26c. per pound) continued to keep consumers away from the market. Dealers agree that the price will have to fall further before consumers will return to the market. Meanwhile, soya protein and other substitutes have come in for greater use.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar.23	Mon. Mar.26	Tues. Mar.27	Wed. Mar.28	Thur. Mar.29
Drums—					
H	...	...	...	$8.20	...
K	...	...	$8.20	...	...
M	...	$8.30	...	8.30	...
WW	...	...	8.66§	8.55	$8.56
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	8.19	...
M	...	...	8.24	...	...
N	...	...	8.27	...	...
WW	...	...	8.59	8.58	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 23)—M, $8.05; K or better, $7.97

Sales, USDA

80* 292* 843* 1,765* 160*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.56	.56	...	...	.56
Sales	4,000§	8,000§	...	...	10,000§

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l., 75c.

*Drums equivalent. §Gallons. ‡Average price.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—This material was reported moving evenly against moderate Spring demand. Current production rates indicate that ample supplies will be available for the heavy buying season beginning with Summer. With prices advanced 5-10 percent last January, dealers are not expecting any price boosts in the near future.

Barytes—As this material is less subject than others to variations in the national economy, sales have proceeded a steady pace despite fluctuations in related products. Prices continued unchanged at previous listings.

Charcoal—Upward revisions were announced recently by a charcoal supplier, but the resulting prices did not change the current range on quotations. Sales were reported at seasonal levels, with supplies in good balance.

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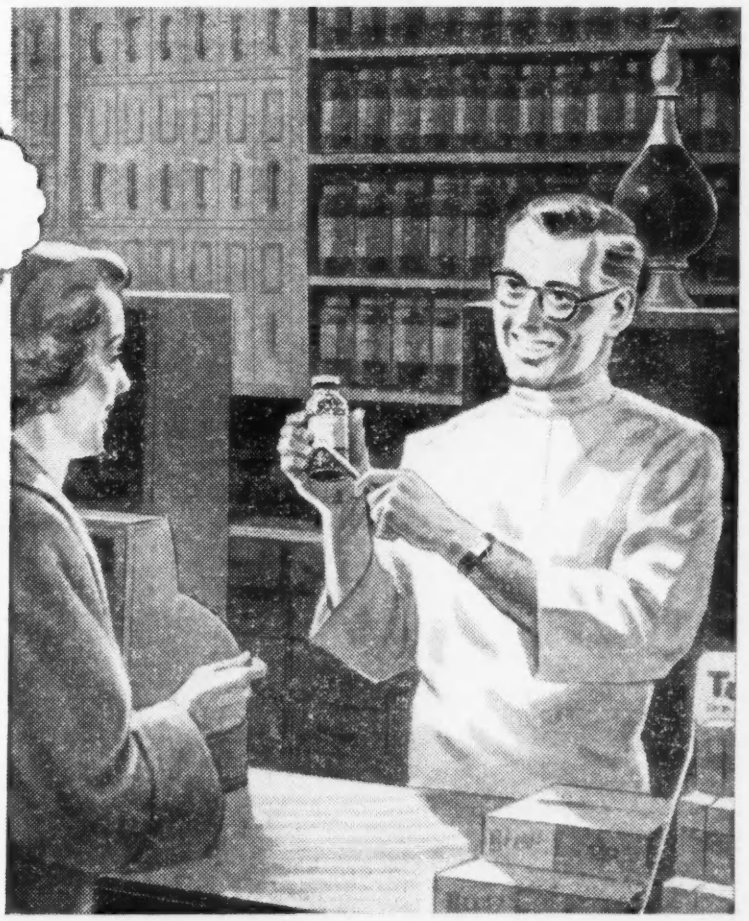

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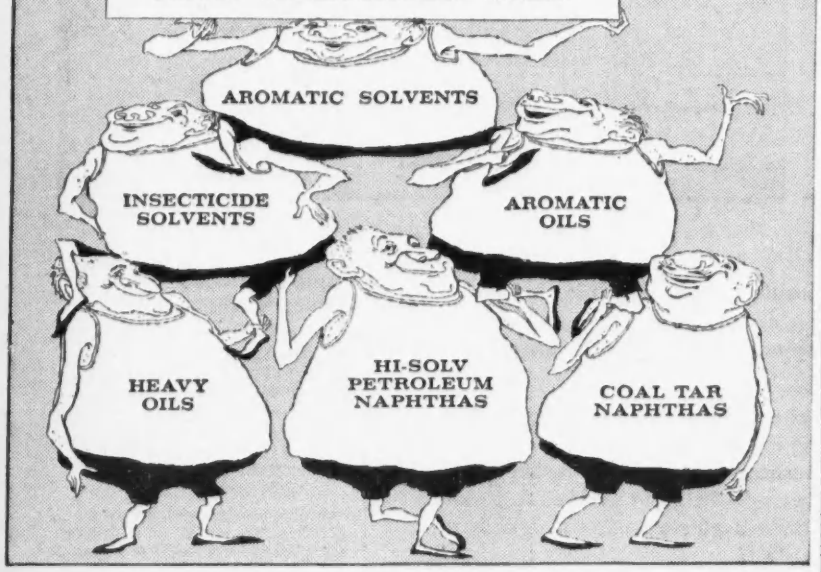

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Glidden Polyester Facility To Be Built by Blaw-Knox

Polyester resins and other synthetic resins for paint will be made soon at the Wilhelm Division of the Glidden Company, at Reading, Pa., in a new direct-fired radiant heated 2,000-gallon kettle.

Engineering, procurement and construction of the facility has been contracted with the chemical plants division of the Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., designers of the furnace.

Basically, the furnace is constructed of a large chamber of light gauge stainless steel surrounded by a high temperature, light weight insulating material. Heat is emitted from one or more long luminous flames which are located some distance from the bottom head of the kettle.

New Wrinkle, Interchemical Agree on Infringement Suit

New Wrinkle, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, has announced that its litigation in the United States District Court at Cincinnati for patent infringement against Interchemical Corporation, New York, has been settled.

Interchemical, the defendant, took a license under the patent in suit, acknowledging its validity, and paying a cash consideration to New Wrinkle for the license.

N.Y. Paint & Varnish Group Lists Offices Up for Election

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will elect officers and members of its executive committee at the May meeting of the club.

Ernest J. Paterno has been nominated for president; vice-president, Francis J. Rogers; secretary, Edward J. Dunn, jr., and treasurer, Moe Bauman.

Nominated for membership on the executive committee to serve until November, 1958, are Benjamin Chatznikoff, William J. Greco, and John J. Oates.

Monsanto Overseas Unit Will Have New Chairman

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced that its British subsidiary, Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., has elected Sir William Miles Webster Thomas a member of its board. He will become board chairman not later than July 1.

Sir Miles will succeed Edward A. O'Neal Jr., of St. Louis, who has served as board chairman of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., since 1946.

Carbide Silicones Unit Now Partially Operating

Several units of the new Long Reach, W. Va., plant of silicones division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation are now in operation.

The plant consists of eight principal service buildings, six process buildings, five outdoor-type service structures, four outdoor-type process structures and nine outdoor storage tank areas.

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Oils Fats and Waxes

Active export business in cottonseed and soybean oils continued to feature this market. Trading took place at higher levels for both items. This strengthened corn and peanut oils and prices also were advanced. Fatty acids also were boosted sharply reflecting the steady advance of basic materials. Price advances ranged from ½c. to 1¼c. per pound, according to variety.

Higher cost of castor beans and imported oil further strengthened the market and domestic grades also were reported fractionally higher. No. 1 Brazilian was lifted 1 cent per pound, with trading reported at the advance.

Trading in tallow and greases was fairly active and market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Soapers raised bids and absorbed sizable quantities of tallow. Greases were in fair request, chiefly for domestic needs. Export business continued spotty. Offerings were not liberal and well held.

Tung oil continued inactive and selling pressure caused prices to drop fractionally. Oiticica oil remained steady and unchanged. Linseed oil was quiet but firm, reflecting the strength of flaxseed. Rapeseed oil was firmer and lifted fractionally.

Trend of soybean meal continued upward and market advanced $1.50 per ton. Cottonseed meal was stronger, due to improved business and was raised $1 per ton. Linseed meal also was firmer up $1 per ton.

Demand for vegetable waxes was restricted to actual needs. Crude beeswax was higher for replacement. Carnauba was unchanged and quite steady. Candelilla was in limited supply and prices were higher.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, fatty, coconut, ½c. per lb.
Corn, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed, ½c. per lb.
Oleic, ½c. per lb.
Palm, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, 1c. per lb.
Stearic, ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Castor beans, $10 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1-$2 per ton.
Oil, castor, No. 1, Braz., 1c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c.-½c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c.-½c. per lb.
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Wax, bees, crude, 1c. per lb.
Candelilla, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2½c. per lb.
Oil, tung, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 1, 1955
106.53	102.60	99.01	107.97

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market was stronger with higher cost of castor beans and foreign oil. Domestic oil was stronger with sellers limiting offerings to less carlots. No. 1 Brazilian oil advanced 1c. per pound, with trading up to 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—This market was steady, with crude sales at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast prompt and 12⅜c. asked, New York basis.

Corn—Crude was sold at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined was held at 18.84c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Heavy export demand for crude cottonseed oil strengthened the market. Sales of 6,000 tons of crude were reported for shipment to Germany. Prices of crude were sharply higher and advanced ⅜c. per pound. Sales were reported up to 15⅛c. tankcars, f.o.b. Waco, and 14¾c. bid Lubbock, Texas. In the Valley market closed nominal at 14⅞c. and 15c. in the southeast. Higher crude was reflected in futures and market and closed higher especially for prompt deliveries. Trading was active and mixed. Refined salad oil was stronger and lifted to 18⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil domestic and export in February totaled 3,462 tankcars, against 2,931, January and 4,491 February last year. Visible supply was placed at 16,666 tankcars at end of February compared with 18,570 a year ago.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, March 29, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	608	17.18	16.56	17.10S
July	489	17.08	16.50	16.99S
Sept	273	16.30	15.88	16.20S
Oct	14	15.82	15.53	15.73@15.76
Dec	67	15.34	15.15	15.34S
Mar	23	15.37	15.14	15.26@15.34

Total sales, 1,474 contracts.

Linseed—Business was reported light, chiefly for fill-in needs, while withdrawals against continued in active demand. Prices were unchanged and steady. Raw oil was held at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, April-August delivery.

Flaxseed—France purchased 7,500 tons of United States flaxseed for early May-June shipment. Market closed slightly lower, off 3c. per bushel.

Minneapolis.—A limited amount of cash flaxseed traded in the $3.65 to $3.70 range. Bids later were reduced to $3.62. France purchased 7,560 tons for May-June shipment. Of interest to trade was announcement by Canadian government that farmers there intend to plant 3.8 million acres of flax this spring, against 2 million last year. Offerings of cash flax in the Minneapolis spot market amounted to only 5 cars and 208 bushels out of store. To-arrive bookings were only 12 cars and 24,660 bushels in trucks.

Receipts, and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1955-56	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	287,000	68,250	52,500
Since Sept. 1	22,018,500	3,984,750	4,331,500

Oiticica—Market was firm and unchanged. Liquid was held at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were quoted at 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Trading was at a standstill following a report from Spain that shipments will be allowed by the government on contracts for which licenses had been granted. Exporters however, were reported to have raised the price to $65 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. for contracts booked below this level. This kept the local market confused and quotations were merely nominal around $4 per gallon, drums, duty paid on spot.

Peanut—Crude was firmer and sold at 17⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. prompt, and 17¼c. asked. Refined was higher at 21⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Farmers plan to plant 21,760,000 acres to soybeans this year, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture against 19,669,000 last year and 1945-54 average of 14,290,000. With normal yields this year's acreage would produce about 410 million bushels against 371 million last year.

Rapeseed—Market was firm and tankcars were lifted to 16½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Improved export demand stiffened the market and prices closed fractionally higher. Spain was reported to have bought 11,500 tons of refined soybean oil, April-June shipment. Crude oil was quoted at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur for nearby. April-May sold at 14c. and bid; June 14c. asked; July, 13¾c., bid and October, sales at 12⅜c., same basis. Refined salad was lifted to 17.35c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Crude soybean oil consumption

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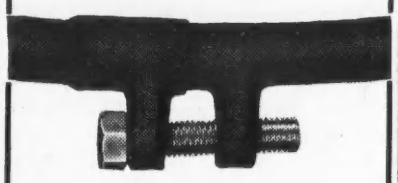

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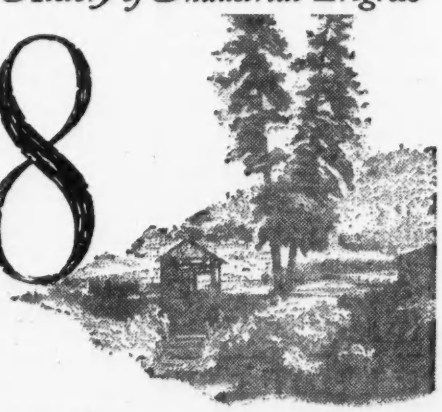

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Titre	53.8°–54.4°C.
Titre	128.8°–129.7°F.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	0.7 max.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	2.5 max.
Unsaponifiable	0.05% max.
Saponification Value	208 – 212
Acid Value	207 – 211
Iodine Value (WIJS)	5.0 – 6.5

In the history of fats and waxes

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Oils. Fats and Waxes

was indicated at 4,672 tankcars in February; against 4,517, January and 3,409, February last year. Visible supply was estimated at 14,890 tankcars end of February against 6,519 a year ago.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, March 29, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May...	9	14.00	13.70	13.98@14.10
July...	6	13.90	13.55	13.82@13.89
Sept...	6	13.06	13.05	13.06S
Dec....	11	12.02	11.92	12.02S

Total sales, 32 contracts.

Tung—With business slow, prices were easier. Market was merely nominal at 24½c. to 24¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery. Domestic was lower and nominal at 24¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums were quoted at 26¼c. to 26¾c., spot according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans — Shipments were stronger, with sales reported up to $150 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	1,653,400	1,364,000
Previous week	767,850	1,746,000
Corresponding week, 1954	2,605,350	3,078,000
Total this year	15,326,650	21,201,000
Corresponding period, 1954	31,519,550	20,302,000

Cocoa Butter—Market continued weak and declined to 45½c. to 49c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was fairly active at unchanged quotations. Yellow grease sold at 6⅞c. to 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, depending upon acid content; choice white all hog, 7⅜c. to 7½c. and all hog was quoted at 7⅜c., same basis.

Tallow—Domestic demand was quite active, with large consumers purchasing bleachable fancy at 7⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Extra was scarce with some sales reported also at 7⅜c. Special was quoted at 7c. and No. 1, 6⅞c., same basis. Export business was limited. Fancy was quoted at 8c. per pound, bulk and 9c. to 9⅛c., drums, f.a.s.

Fatty Acids

This market was firmer and prices were lifted ½c. to 1¼c. per pound, reflecting the higher cost of basic materials, freight and handling charges. Oleic, stearic, tallow, cottonseed, and palm fatty acids were advanced ½c. per pound; corn and soybean, 1c. and coconut, 1¼c. per pound. Trading was reported spotty, for domestic needs, while export business has been active. Withdrawals against current contracts continued in good request.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Market advanced with improved demand. Pressure on nearby shipment was reduced and helped to firm prices. Fortyone percent old process was offered at $50 per ton sacked Memphis; $52 Alabama; $55.50 Georgia; $56 South Carolina mills March shipment and forty-one percent solvent at $44 bulk Memphis and basis Mississippi Valley points for April.

Linseed Meal — Market stronger under improved demand.

Minneapolis.—There was active domestic and export interest in linseed meal, prices advancing $1 to $2. Formula feed manufacturers held purchases to nearby requirements, some crushers indicating a rather tight situation on immediate suppplies. Exporters booked a fair amount for May shipment. Withdrawals against existing contracts were at an increased pace. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, at $47 to $48 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for April shipment; $48.50 for May forward.

Peanut Feed Meal—Exporters continued to take bulk of production. The government offered peanuts to produce approximately 1,200 tons of meal last week. Based on sales to the export trade, forty-five percent was firm at $52.50 per ton sacked f.o.b. South Alabama and Georgia points for March-April.

Soybean Meal—Market rallied and advanced from $4 to $5 per ton from the recent low point. Most processors were in much better position, particularly for nearby. Forty-four percent unrestricted was higher at $49.50 per ton for March; $50.50 May; $51 June, and $52 July-September, and at $50 for April f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points.

Waxes

Improved demand was noted for carnauba grades for immediate delivery. Volume was still limited as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. All grades were quotably unchanged and fairly steady. Firmer tone prevailed in crude beeswax and all grades for replacement were lifted 1c. per pound. Refined grades were unchanged and steady, despite light demand. Candelilla wax continued firm and low sellers advanced quotations 1c. per pound. Crude was held at 54c. to 55c. and refined, 57c. to 59c. per pound, spot as to seller and quantity. Japan wax was in tight supply and firm at 47c. to 48c. per pound, as to quantity.

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H-11

Flavoring Extract Conclave To Hear Prominent Speakers

Leaders in government and industry have been scheduled to speak at the forty-seventh annual convention of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, to be held May 13 through 16 at the Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Among the government speakers will be Dr. Robert A. Osborne, chief of the beverage inspection division of the Food and Drug Administration and Dr. C. O. Willits, of the Agricultural Research Service.

Ray Schlotterer, of the Vanilla Bean Association, will speak on "The Vanilla Bean Market." The scientific research committee report will be given by Dr. A. S. Wendt and the vanilla research report by Dr. George McNew, of Boyce Thompson Institute.

A report covering vanilla publicity will be given by Barney Lewis and a report of the food additive committee by Harold Janovski, J. M. Wenneis will speak on spray-dried flavors and Dr. David Jorysch will talk on the stabilization of citrus oils and beverages.

The chemists' breakfast will be held on the morning of May 16. This will permit an informal discussion of various technical aspects of the extract business with special emphasis on the FEMA research program. This will be followed by a general meeting of the association.

Castor Bean Imports Off, But Oil Shipments Up in '55

Castor bean imports into the United States in 1955 dropped 20 percent from 1954, continuing the yearly decline which has occurred since 1949 and the downward trend which has prevailed since the record 197,255 tons imported in 1941, according to Foreign Agricultural Service.

Almost 84 percent of the 43,767 tons of beans came from Brazil and the remainder from Ecuador and Haiti. India has prohibited the export of castor beans during the past three years.

Imports of castor oil at 47,638 tons increased 68 percent from the small tonnage purchased in 1954. Takings from both India and Brazil, the major sources of supply, increased sharply to over 20,000 tons each, accounting for 90 percent of the total imports.

Imports of beans and oil in terms of bean equivalent totaled about 149,630 tons or 27 percent more than in 1954 but 25 percent less than the record total of 198,500 tons, bean basis, imported in 1953. The United States is the world's leading importer of castor beans and castor oil.

Coconut Oil Rises in 1955 Copra Imports Decline;

Copra imports into the United States during 1955 at 335,811 short tons were almost as large as in 1954, while coconut oil imports at 72,657 tons exceeded 1954 takings by 4 percent.

On a copra equivalent basis, imports totaled 451,139 tons, about one percent above the previous year and the largest quantity since the 539,034 tons, copra basis, imported in 1951. Virtually all of the copra and coconut oil came from the Republic of the Philippines.

The United States exported 3,137 tons of crude and 1,340 tons of refined coconut oil in 1955. On a crude basis exports totaled 4,557 tons or one-fifth less than in 1954.

The bulk of the coconut oil exports goes to other Western Hemisphere countries. In 1955 over one-half of the crude oil went to Cuba and over one-third to Canada, Ecuador and Colombia, while one-half of the refined oil went to Venezuela, Ecuador and Cuba.

American Potash Chooses Clapper for Nevada Post

Dr. Thomas W. Clapper has been appointed associate director of research for American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, to head research facilities and activities at the company's Henderson, Nev., plant.

Dr. Clapper goes to American Potash from Chemical Construction Company, a subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company, where he was plant manager of the Calera Cobalt refinery at Garfield, Utah.

Koppers Gas, Coke Unit Now Managed by Spears

John E. Spears has been appointed a divisional vice-president in the gas and coke division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and acting general manager of that division.

In his new capacity Mr. Spears will take over the duties formerly handled by Myron T. Herreid, vice-president and general manager of the division, who has been granted an extended leave of absence.

Emery Industries Sets Up Organic, Fatty Acids Units

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has formed two distinct sales departments for organic chemicals and fatty acids.

R. F. Brown, sales manager of the chemical sales department, has been appointed Sales Manager of the organic chemical sales department, with R. T. Hull and V. W. Colby as Assistant Sales Managers.

This department will be responsible for the sale of Emery's polymerized fatty acids, plasticizers, esters, diesters, textile products, azelaic and pelargonic acids, Twitchell bases, and other non-fatty acid products.

G. W. Boyd, Sales Manager of Emery's "Sanitone" department, has been appointed sales manager of the fatty acid sales department.

Agriculture Group to Meet

The Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research will hold its twenty-first annual conference April 10 through 12 at the Congress hotel, Chicago.

ECH SPECIALS

Baker Perkins SS Lab Mixer, Sigma arms 1 HP
Day 5 gal. S S jktd. vac. Mixer, sigma arms
Hercules 200 sq. ft. S S Precoat Leaf Filter.
Gen. American 42" x 120' twin drum dryer
Sharples Super Centrifuge 316 SS 2 HP exp.
Tolhurst 48" S S Centrifuge, exp. proof mtr.
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S S Mixer, 20 HP exp.
Baker Perkins Size 30, Type RWUEM. Sigma Arms Jktd Mixer SS, 150 HP., motor & drive.

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2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12" 20", 26" 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson 30"x42", 4'x5' & 6'x4'.
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 x 150 gal. Jack.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Gyl. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
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3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
3—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20', 18"x12' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
1—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmos. double drum.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum vacuum.
1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf with six 40"x43" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
4—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS
1—Baker Perkins #16 VUEM double arm Dispersion Mixer, 150 gal.
8—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 660, 250, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Abbe Aluminum Powder 12, 20 and 40 cu. ft.
2—Robinson 6'x16' S/S Powder 525 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S Rotating, jacketed.
2—Robinson S/S jacketed Powder 48"x7'6" long, 90 cu. ft.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizers #1SI Stainless, Bantam and #4TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
1—Williams 12"x18" S/S Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES
1—Sharples PN-14 Monel, Super-D-Canter, 10 HP, TEFC motor.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50", stainless and steel, Solid Bowl Continuous.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 42" Suspended 316 S/S perforated basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S/S perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 20" suspended S/S perforated basket.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—2500 gal. 304 S/S jacketed Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
3—6'x6' jacketed, agitated Kettles 316 S/S.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—5,000 gal. Vertical 347 S/S Tanks ½" shell.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W.P.
2—8'6"x28' rubber lined Tanks, 13,000 gals.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks ½" shell.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
3—Struthers-Wells 5500 & 536 sq. ft. S/S Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS
1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
3—Eimco 18"x24", 18"x12", 316 S/S Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
2—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Units 250,000 and 4½ Million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
5—Stokes DDS2, "R" and "T" Tablet Presses.
1—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press 316 S/S, 20 HP motor.
2—Ball & Jewell #2, #1½ Rotary Cutters.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beach-Russ Model "D" Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

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1—La Bour Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pump, 6" x 4" with 30 HP TEFC motor.

4—Bronze Centrifugal Pumps, 4" x 3", 20 HP TEFC motors.

1—Stokes #4-S Water Still, 60 GPH.

1—Stokes #3A Water Still, 25 GPH.

4—Tank Scales; 60T Fairbanks; 50T Howe, 45T Howe.

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1—Stainless Steel Spray Dryer, 19' dia. x 20' high, with Sirocco Blowers, controls, etc. Installed in Camden, N. J.

1—Goslin Birmingham Quadruple Effect Vertical Long Tube Evaporator, 6965 sq. ft. copper tubes, cast iron bodies. Installed in Baltimore, Md.—excellent condition.

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1—6500 KW Turbo Generator.

1—Westinghouse Surface Condenser, 12,000 sq. ft., with Ing-Rand Circulating Pump, 10,000 GPM.

1—Ing Rand Boiler Feed Pump, 225 GPM; with 75 HP motor.

1—Tower Tank, 50,000 gal., 19' dia. x 17'6" high, 100 ft. legs.

AT CAMDEN, N. J.

4—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, size #27, 17 shelves 59" x 78", double door.

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, size #23, 13 shelves 59" x 78", double door.

4—Pebble Mills, Porox lined: 37" x 42"; 37" x 48"; 46" x 42".

1—Jeffrey 36 x 42 Hammer Mill.

1—2100 gal. Stainless Steel Tank, T-316, 8' D x 67" H.

AT EASTON, PA.

2—14,000 gal. Horiz.—Welded Steel Tanks.

3—7900 gal. Horiz.—Welded Steel Tanks.

12—9000 gal. Vert.—Welded Steel Tanks.

1—York Ammonia Compressor, size 12½ x 14½; steam driven.

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1—Hersey 4' x 30' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

1—Roto-Louvre 705-20 S.S. lined Rotary Dryer.

1—Patterson 5' x 22' Ball Tube Mill—Unused.

3—Sturtevant #10 & #12 Rotary Blenders—Unused.

1—A.T. & M. 60" S.S. Centrifuge, M.D.

2—Devine 20 shelf Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 59" x 78".

6—Surface Condensers & Receivers 50 to 150 sq. ft.

1—Stokes Microvac Pump 60 c.f.m. M.D.

4—Day & Ross 40 gallon Pony Mixers 1 & 2 speed, M.D.

2—Rotex Sifters 40" x 66" Double and 40" x 84" single deck, M.D.

1—Closed 500 gal. S.S. Vac. Tank.

1—Lee 300 gal. S.S. Jack. Kettle 90# W.P.

1—Pfaudler 500 gal. G.L. Reactor.

1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.

1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac. Crystallizer.

1—Patterson 4' x 5' Pebble Mill, M.D.

1—Tolhurst 40" Sus. Style Rubber Lined Centrifuge.

1—W & P 100 gal. Double Arm Jack. Mixer, M.D.

1—Day Imperial Stainless Steel 350 gal. Mixer, Type MDF.

2—Patterson 5' x 6' Double Cone Blenders, M.D.

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200 gal. Baker Perkins Churn.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
705-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer, SS.
625 CFM Worth. Compressor, 100 PSI.
5'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, nickel.
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8'x12' Feinc Rotary Filter.
5'x10 Hearth Herreshoff Furnace.
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5'x22' Ball Mill, complete. NEW.
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140 cu. ft. Paddle Mixer. NEW.
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI
28A Robinson Gyro Sifter, SS.
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502-20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
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REACTOR—Monel 5'x5'; Jacketed and Agitated; 785 gal. capacity

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AUTOCLAVE—Lancaster; type 347 Stainless; 300 PSI; 50"x17'4"

AUTOCLAVE—A. O. Smith; type 316 Stainless; 370 PSI; 5'x9'

NICKEL KETTLE—1250 Gal. Jacketed; Dbl. Mot. Agitator; 6'x5'

EVAPORATOR—Inconel, Double Effect; 850 sq. ft. and 430 sq. ft.

EVAPORATOR—By Swenson; five body; quadruple effect; accessories

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DRYER—Twin Drum Dryer by Gen. Am. Trans. 42"x120"; stainless accessories

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CENTRIFUGAL—Bird Continuous; 36"x50"; with 40 H.P. Motor

CENTRIFUGAL—Bird Continuous; 18"x28" with solid conical bowl

CENTRIFUGE—Baker Perkins Termeer Model S 15 in type 316 Stainless

CENTRIFUGAL—Suspended A.T.&M.; 40"x24"; solid discharge

CENTRIFUGAL—Suspended Bird 48" Solid Bowl; rubber covered contacts

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FILTERS—Sweetland Pressure Leaf Filters sizes from No. 2 to No. 12

FILTER—Niagara Vertical Model 510-28; Type 316 S.S.; 48" dia. Tank

FILTER—Horizontal Rotary Vacuum Filter; 7' dia. Stainless contacts

FILTER—Oliver Dorrco Rotary Vacuum; 6'x3' with Nickel contact parts

FILTER—Eimco Rotary Vacuum Filter; 8'x8'

MIXER—H. K. Porter Stainless Jacketed Ribbon Mixer; 4'x4'x7'6"

MIXER—Baker Perkins CASCADE Mixer; Jacketed; Type 316 Stainless

MIXERS—Baker-Perkins and W. & P. Jktd. Heavy Duty Mixers; 100 and 200 gal.

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1—Acme type 316 stainless steel jacketed Reactor 2500 gallons. ASME.

1—Oliver Rubber Covered Vacuum Filter 3' x 6' Complete.

2—Eimco Rubber covered filters size 10' x 12' complete.

2—Sperry cast iron plate and frame 4-eye closing delivery filter press 24" x 24" with hydraulic closing device, 45 chambers each.

2—Sperry cast iron 4-eye closing delivery plate and frame filter press 24" x 24", 20 chambers each.

2—Shriver wood plate and frame filter presses, closed delivery 56" x 56", 36 chambers.

8—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 stainless steel leaves.

1—Sweetland #5 filter with 20 steel leaves.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed 1200 gallon Kettle (New).

6—Patterson Steel Jacketed Kettles, 2500 gallons each. (Patterson).

3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 125 gallons each.

1—A. O. Smith type 347 Stainless Steel jacketed Autoclave, 300# pressure (ASME).

15—Groen stainless steel jacketed Kettles, 40-90 gallons.

1—Stainless Steel 8000 gallon Tank, with agitator.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed, 3000 gallon Tank.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tank 8' x 10', with coils, 4000 gal.

1—Mikro 1SI Pulverizer, with 5 HP motor.

7—Worthite Centrifugal Pumps—Model 1CG1—with 1 HP motors.

2—Alco Heat Exchangers, 1600 sq. ft., with Admiralty Metal Tubes. (New).

1—Vogt Heat Exchanger, 500 sq. ft. with Admiralty Metal Tubes.

1—Worthington Air Compressor, Model HB, 14" x 11" with 50 HP Motor.

1—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 502-20, complete.

1—AT&M Suspended Type 304 Stainless Steel Centrifuge with 48" Solid Basket.

2—Stainless Steel 8000 gallon Tanks, with coils and agitators.

1—Buflovac Double Drum Dryer, Size 42" x 120".

1—Hersey Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 38" x 15'.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 54" x 36' long, complete with Vari-speed Drive.

1—Hardinge Rotary Cooler, 104" x 70' long.

1—Hardinge Rotary Cooler, 104" x 30' long.

11—Aluminum Horizontal Storage Tanks, 9'x36' 17,000 gal. each.

2—Rotary Dryers, 66" x 42' long.

3—Baker Perkins Jacketed 4500 gal. Double Arm Mixers with Naben Blades.

1—Baker Perkins Jacketed 300 gallon Double Arm Mixer, Naben Blades.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed 4.5 gal. Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blades.

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2—Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d. S.S. cans.
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1—Day ±30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Buflovac 48"x40" Drum Flaker, chrome plated, s/s ends.
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CRUSHERS—JAW—7x9, 20x4 Farrel, 11x26 Champion, 14x28 Acme.
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1—Lee 300 gal. jacketed kettle 90#.
3—Unused Pfaudler 500-300-100 gal. glass lined jacketed kettles.
2—8' x 8' & 6' x 10' steel jacketed & agitated reactors.

1—Buflovak 14 shelf vacuum shelf 42 x 42".
2—Devine 10 shelf vacuum shelf 42 x 42".
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2—Fitzpatrick model K & D comminuting machine.
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1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
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1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
±316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
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Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27"
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer ±20, with 2 motors 10 HP each
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
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2—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—±10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' w.i. Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2300 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
6—Blackburn-Smith Jacketed Filters, 20 to 160 gpm
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15' long.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Meade Mill ±2 with 7½ H.P. Motor.

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Camden, N. J., ideal jobbing depot or bulk storage plant for sale. 1—30x30 metal building, 2—15,000 gal. storage tanks, 2—6,500 gal. elevated storage tanks, 3—2,500 gal. storage tanks, 1—400 gal. inside mixing tank, 2—pumps and motors, —1 small air compressor, 1—500 gal. buried gasoline storage tank. Connecting pipe lines to building. 90 ft. PRR siding. Entire package offered for quick sale at $3,500 cash. Evenings Gilbert 4-0858 (N. J.) or OPD 928.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale 2—200 gal. Galvanize Tank with Mixers; 2—100 gal. glass lined Porcelain tanks; 2—100 gal. glass lined Steel tanks. OPD 933.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: 2,800 gal. S.S. T304 oval Tank; 2—75 gal. W. C. S. S. T304 steam jacketed Double Sigma Blade Day Mixer; 600 gal. S.S. T304 vertical, insulated, agitated Tank; three Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 36", 28" x 70", 32" x 120"; 2—14,000 gal. horizontal, glass-lined Tanks; 3—23,000 gal. plastic-lined Tanks; 150 sq. ft. S.S. T304 and 785 sq. ft. S.S. T316 Heat Exchangers; 40" Tolhurst suspended Centrifuge. Best Equipment Company, 617 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois. DAvis 8-0926.

Mixers: #1½ Simpson; 300 gallon Double Z Arm; "Day" #6 double Arm; 1½ ton "Marion"; 2000# "Day" 40 gallon Pony; 1200 gallon stainless steel tank; 12x32 and 16-40 Roller Mills; Rotex Sifter #7; Fillers, Labelers, packaging equipment cheap. Send us your inquiries. I. E. Newman, 5602 Blackstone, Chicago, Ill.

Filter, 18 in. closed del., 10 plate and frame, almost new, $350.00. Pebble Mill, 30 gal. porcelain lined belt drive, $150.00. Hammer Mill with 5HP motor on base, $150.00. Acme Shellac, 108 Blanchard St., Newark, N. J.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Stainless Tank, used, 8000 to 10,000 gallons capacity, or two equivalents, closed, must be Type 316. Quote condition, fittings, openings, dimensions, location, and price to OPD 935.

Want To buy Roller Mill 9 x 24 or 9 x 30—2 pair high complete with motor, must be in firstclass condition. Send complete information to Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter. OPD 926.

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Industrials Way below market: 1500 lbs. Copper Acetate (Phelps-Dodge); 3000 lbs. Amine #220, (C&C); 1500 lbs. Lead Peroxide (recrystallized); 1500 lbs. 2 Methyl, 5 Ethyl Pyridine, (C&C); 5,500 lbs. Dicyclohexyl amine, (Monsanto); 50 tons Styrene Monomer; 1200 lbs. Catechol C.P., (Koppers). Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., division of Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., Flushing 54, N. Y. INdependence 1-4100.

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POSITIONS WANTED

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Chemical Trade

—Continued from page 7

ber and $20.9 million in the same month last year.

Exports of all merchandise during January were valued at $1,275.9 million, representing a decrease of nine percent from the December total of $1,398.0 million. January exports were 9 percent more than the January, 1955, value of $1,168.0 million and 1 percent less than the 1955 monthly average of $1,293.2 million.

Imports of all merchandise were valued at $1,072.9 million in January, which marked the fourth consecutive month that they have topped the billion dollar mark. January imports have been surpassed only once—in March, 1951, when they totaled $1,101.9 million. They exceeded the December total of $1,014.5 million by 6 percent, and were 23 percent over the January, 1955, total of $870.5 million.

Toilet Goods

—Continued from page 7

sensationally over the last several years, did not keep up with the previous percentage of increase.

Fragrance products in general showed sales at approximately the 1954 rate. There was, however, a significant increase in sales of lipsticks which was reflected as well in somewhat increased sales of make-up products as a whole. The single exception to this was loose face powder which again declined in sales volume.

Every type of outlet showed a gain in total sales, but percentagewise, food stores and house-to-house sales showed the greatest increase. Business in chain and independent drug stores dropped below 30 percent of total volume for the first time. Department stores and specialty shops continued to hold a little more than 22 percent of total volume.

The increase in sales in food stores continued but it was largely traceable to business in proprietary toilet goods such as toothpaste, shaving creams, hair tonics and shampoos. Efforts to expand the list of products sold in food stores did not meet with conspicuous success.

The rate of increase through food outlets was somewhat lower than it had been in previous years and the same was true in the case of house-to-house sales which improved their percentage to a flat 20 percent but did not increase as rapidly as in 1954 and 1953.

Business in chain and independent drug stores was up 6 percent from 1954; department stores and specialty shops up 8 percent; food stores up 13 percent; house-to-house up approximately 11½ percent.

9 Goes Into 4

—Continued from page 7

the details of the reorganization, including proposals for the new organization structures and the best use of existing managerial personnel. He will be assisted by Herman L. Boyle, recently appointed manager of Standard Oil's new organization department.

Dr. Wilson and Mr. Prior said that while many of the exact mechanisms of the reorganization and changes in corporate names and trade marks are still to be worked out, the sales operations of American Oil Company in its eighteen-state marketing area will be continued without change, and the Pan-Am sales operations in six southern states will be continued under the Pan-Am banner as a sales division of American Oil Company.

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Chemurgy 'Crash' Program Proposed

—Continued from page 3

administration shall be exempt from the civil-service laws and regulations.

"Employ or retain on a contract basis individuals, firms, institutions, and organizations, public and private, including land-grant colleges and universities, to conduct research programs."

The new administration would be headed by an administrator at an annual salary of $22,500 to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate.

In 1946 congress passed the agricultural research and marketing act under which appropriations have been progressively increased until they reached nearly $72.2 million in the current fiscal year. Sen. Capehart said that he is not proposing that the new program be in substitution for this work, but that it be in addition thereto.

Benefits 'Limitless'

In submitting his proposal to the senate, Mr. Capehart argued that the benefits that could flow from a "crash program" of research and development of new uses for farm products would be limitless.

At a cost of only $100 million a year, which, he remarked, is less than one-third the cost of storing the farm surpluses, it should be possible to provide the farmer a new life of productivity; provide entirely new industries with millions of new jobs; increase the retail business by billions of dollars; and bring an end to the tremendous tax burden now imposed to finance the vast agricultural assistance program.

"It is my opinion that the Department of Agriculture and our research and development people know enough now, so that, given a real opportunity to prove it, they can find industrial uses for 5 billions additional bushels of grain, such as corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, sorghum grains, and potatoes, each year," he declared.

"Let us remember that at present our total production of these grains is only about 6.5 billion bushels. This entails a total of 180 million acres of grain cultivation. If another 5 billion bushels are added to that, we can see what that would mean in terms of additional cultivation for the American farmers.

"Under capable and efficient management, the great chemical and oil industries of the United States have found through research any new industrial and commercial uses for their products. They now make everything from rubber to clothing materials from chemicals. The plastics industry has had a phenomenal growth through research.

"It is exactly this type of program which must be carried out in discovering new markets for farm products."

One of the greatest hopes of the sponsors of the program is that some economical way can be developed by which alcohol made from farm crops can find a place in the motor fuels market. He stated that a blend of just 10 percent grain alcohol and gasoline would require more than 2 billion bushels of grain "and there would be no grain surplus."

Sen. Capehart read the following list of eleven probable industrial uses for agricultural products on which the best available estimates indicate a likely annual use of 2.5 billion bushels of agricultural products:—

High protein food by fermentation, 150 million bushels.

Paint from vegetable oil, if 5 to 10 percent of potential market is reached, 15 to 60 million bushels.

Synthetic rubber, 365 million bushels.

Microbia rubber, if 10 percent of the potential market is reached, 25 to 30 million bushels.

Increased use of starch in paper, 40 to 100 million bushels.

Industrial exploitation of oxystarch, 10 million bushels.

Raising disease-free poultry for export, 13 million bushels.

New drug plants, 4.5 million bushels.

Hardboard, boxboard, and building board from wheat, 20 to 40 million bushels.

Development of high amylose corn, 10 million bushels.

Blending 10 percent grain alcohol with gasoline 2 billion bushels.

President Wins

—Continued from page 3

congress that the functions of the OTC will be limited to (1) the administration of the GATT and (2) facilitating intergovernmental cooperation solely in the field of trade. The amendment also makes it clear that congress in approving section 351 understands that OTC will not be an intergovernmental organization having wide international responsibilities in the economic field as described in article 57 (relating to specialized agencies) of the charter of the United Nations.

In adopting this amendment the committee approved language that would express the sense of congress that OTC should not be brought into a specialized agency relationship with the United Nations under the permissive language of article 11(b) of the OTC agreement.

The chief representative of the US to OTC is to be an appointee of the President, subject to senate confirmation, with the rank and status of envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary. The President can appoint such additional representatives and alternates without senate confirmation as he may deem necessary.

Cortisone, Titanium

—Continued from page 3

known in the industry. Monsanto also lists "Krilium" soil conditioner among its other projects which "have not borne fruit."

While Monsanto says that it is continuing research on "Krilium," the company points out that it has "not yet been able to develop applications which will take full advantage of its properties or reduce its cost to the point where large-volume uses would be economical.

"Sales effort has been curtailed but not abandoned," the report adds.

Essential Oil

—Continued from page 4

oil there is in this country has been withdrawn by dealers pending further advances, OPD was told.

One of the chief reasons given by the trade for the local market's sensitivity to the crop destruction is that inventories were already low when the blow struck.

Due to the time factor, new-crop material was due to be put up for sale here in only a few months, and most of last year's crop had either been sold or was in the process of being rushed off the market.

Thus, local dealers were caught with little if any stocks on hand, and less, if any, new material to look forward to. This, it is explained, accounts for the speedy price rises, virtually down the line.

Early reports of storm damage to the rose, lavender and jasmin crops have largely been dispelled. However, geranium has been seriously hurt.

Because of this and news that geranium crops in the Congo, Algeria and on the Reunion Islands have been sparse, dealers feel that a price boost for the oil is in the offing.

Reports from Grasse producers late last week indicate that the violet crop has also been nearly destroyed. The orange crop, it is now estimated, will not exceed kilos—and this is likely to be the state of affairs for a number of years to come. Some 2,000 producers reportedly are effected in the Grasse area alone.

Jefferson Capacity

—Continued from page 3

organized Texas-U. S. Chemical Company, owned equally with the United States Rubber Company.

Texas-U. S. Chemical bought a government copolymer plant and a half interest in a butadiene facility, at Fort Neches. These installations, Mr. Long told the Chicago analysts, are operating satisfactorily.

In fact, he stated, with demand for synthetic rubber products on the upgrade, the company is weighing a program to expand the capacities of these facilities.

Rubber Company

—Continued from page 4

source of supply to meet the increased demands expected from small business enterprises throughout the country, including many of American Synthetic's own stockholders.

A contract for engineering and constructing the new facilities will be awarded to Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc., of New York and Houston. Work will begin immediately and it is expected that the additional facilities will be in commercial operation in the first quarter of 1957.

Latin America

—Continued from page 5

tries are importers of nitrogen-based fertilizers, although Peruvian guano supplies 90 percent of domestic requirements.

Production of phosphate and potash fertilizers has more than double since prewar. Most Latin-American phosphates are processed from imported ores. Chile and Peru are chief producers of potash.

Here's how Chase Manhattan sizes up the Latin-American chemicals picture country by country:—

Argentina—Output up 35 percent during 1943-54. Major gains in production of dyes, synthetic fibers, plastics and cellulose. Pharmaceuticals output, however, static for the past four years. Apart from sulfur, ethyl alcohol and some pigments in which she is self-sufficient, Argentina must import basic chemical raw materials.

Brazil—Coking ovens at Volta Redonda supply major part of domestic coaltar chemical needs. Plastics materials output on upgrade, with present expansion plans calling for a doubling of 1954 capacity.

Chile—Chemicals output last year up 24 percent over pre-war despite lag in nitrate production. Other heavy chemicals and paints twice their pre-war levels, and alcohol output going up.

Mexico—Chemicals productions easily triple-pre-war volume. Great strides in sulfuric acid, caustic soda, rayon fiber and fertilizers. Pharmaceutical output accounts for better than 75 percent of consumption. New sulfur industry meeting not only domestic demand but also exporting in some volume.

Colombia, Peru, Venezuela—Chemical operations mainly the mixing and packaging of pharmaceuticals, paints and other chemical products. About 50 percent of chemical raw materials imported. Synthetic fibers production important.

Dominican Republic — New furfural plant, which uses bagasse as raw material, has an annual rated capacity of 20 million pounds.

Glass Container Shipments: February

Shipments of machine-made glass containers during January totaled 10,172 thousand gross, an increase of 4 percent from the previous month's total and an increase of 8 percent over February, 1955. The following figures, in thousands of gross, represent shipments of glass containers for specified purposes:—

Narrow Neck:—	February	January
Medicinal and health supplies.	1,302	1,287
Household and industrial.....	713	800
Toiletries and cosmetics.....	701	764
Wide Mouth:—		
Medicinal and health supplies.	398	433
Household and industrial.....	173	160
Toiletries and cosmetics.....	239	206

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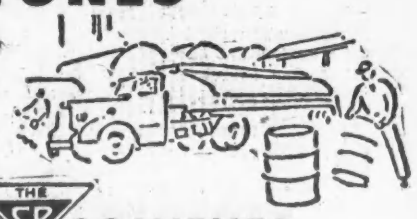

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